

COLORADO SPRINGS, SA

No English poet has put forth his works who has before publication been so vilified and bedevilled as Mr. Oscar Wilde. In the present century Lord Byron was known to many as an eccentric poetical genius before he had published anything, but neither he nor any other author was so widely known in both hemispheres as Mr. Wilde is. The son of

His appearance, and after that
He ate voraciously, and he

my thing as a horse, and in the face of her
many objections, she continued to receive
my great attentions. Lagarde, she heard
to quit her home with Porter and I, according
to my plan, as his wife to Boston. They left
her girl's house together on foot, and took a
stage-wagon a quarter of a mile down the road.
When, a few minutes after they had started,
the bride's father missed his daughter, he
set out in hot haste and in anger to stop the
runaways. He came upon them at a point
where the road was steep and rocky, and
when they whipped up their horses he gave
his animal such a furious cut that he was
thrown from his seat, and lay on the ground
for some time. The mad horse ran past the lover, and
they knew that their pursuer had been injured.
They went back, found him, took him
home and restored him to consciousness.
Subsequently the young man won the confidence
of the mountaineer couple and they
gave their consent to the marriage.

TO DESTROY GUTEAU.
 HINGTONG, August 18.—A paper gives out of the finding of a bomb shell at near the jail, supposed to be placed to be used to blow up the police van in Guteau should be brought therefrom to court room.

THE BORDER TROUBLES.

What a Mexican Officer Says.—They Desire to Suppress Lawlessness.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 18.—A dispatch from Tombstone, A. T., says: There is no news from the party of Americans who left here day before yesterday to avenge the murders committed by the Mexicans. General Adolfo Domenequez has just arrived from the frontier of Sonora, where he held the position of adjutant under General Jose Otero, now in command of troops on the Mexican borders. An Epitaph reporter interviewed General Domenequez and obtained the following information:

"There are two thousand regulars besides the militia on the line and three forts and supply camps are to be established at once. Every precaution will be taken to protect both our citizens and such Americans as are engaged in legitimate industry within our lines."

Reporter—"Are you in Arizona on official business?"

General—"I am. A part of my business was to purchase supplies for new forts. I purchased some at Bisbee and Charleston and will send more from Tucson. I want to talk with representative men of your cities and also have an interview with your governor and commanding general. I leave to-night for Tucson and go from there to Prescott as soon as possible."

Reporter—"What will you propose to our chief official?"

General—"I hope to effect an arrangement by which a most thorough, harmonious and efficient co-operation may exist between American and Mexican troops operating on the border. We can only drive out these thieves and murderers by united action. We are not only willing but very anxious that such united action should exist."

Reporter—"Have American raiders done much damage in your country recently?"

General—"Affairs have gradually been growing more and more desperate. It is estimated that during last month more than ten citizens have been killed, and upwards of \$20,000 worth of property taken."

Reporter—"Are your people under the impression that this disposition to raid is general among the citizens of this section?"

General—"No. We believe our people have been great sufferers. We have lost many citizens who have been killed and much property has been stolen. We are therefore taking active steps to protect our citizens and repel the raiders. The American officials and a great majority of our citizens deprecate these acts of lawlessness and believing this we have courage to hope that by united effort the outlaws may be suppressed and an early adjustment of the difficulties be effected."

Two companies of the Sixth cavalry have been ordered from Camp Huachuca to Camp Grant, the nearest post to the scene of the troubles. An American in from Sonora gives the following additional information about the party. The Americans numbering twenty-five and supposed to be from San Simon, made a raid in the vicinity of Bavishe, gathered up all the loose stock they could find and started homeward. The Mexicans organized a party, overtook the raiders, and a fight ensued in which the Mexicans were defeated and eight of their number killed. A courier was sent post haste to General Otero at Fronteras with full particulars of the raid. General Otero at once ordered Captain Carrillo with his company to the line where the raiders were expected to cross with the plunder. As the courier had ridden day and night Captain Carrillo thought he must be some distance ahead of the raiders. It is not improbable that killing in Guadalupe canon might have been done by the Mexican regulars under Captain Carrillo as they headed in that direction. Carrillo had about fifty men in his company.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

A South Park Train Runs Into a Washout—Rivers Still Rising in the North—The Passenger Agents' Party off for Home.

DENVER, August 18.—The passenger train which left Denver last night on the Denver & South Park road, ran into a washout one mile west of Bailey's. No one was hurt.

Over two miles of track is washed out on the South Park two miles west of Bailey's. The Platte is reported as very high and indications are that no trains will run on the South Park road to-night.

The two washouts which occurred near Golden yesterday are repaired, and last night's Colorado Central train arrived this morning. Among the passengers were the traveling passenger agents' party who will leave for the east to-night or to-morrow morning. It rained almost incessantly from six o'clock last night until three o'clock this morning. The sky is still cloudy and indications point to more rain this evening.

THE INDIAN CONFERENCE.

The Sioux Offer the Poncas a Home—White Thunder Grows Eloquent.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—Nineteen Indian chiefs from the Sioux, Ponca, and Winnebago tribes, called to Washington by the secretary of the interior, held a conference with the secretary and commissioners of Indian affairs with a view of settling the disputed question of the boundary rights on their respective reservations. Secretary Kirkwood explained matters to them.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—This afternoon the agreement of the Sioux to give the Poncas land was explained to the Poncas and they expressed themselves as entirely satisfied with the arrangements. White Thunder, the successor of Spotted Tail, who spoke for the Sioux delegation was quite dramatic in his delivery. He spoke with forcible gestures and appeared eloquent when he said the Sioux would let the Poncas have land. When Secretary Kirkwood inquired whether they ex-

pected the government to give anything to the Sioux for the permission given to the Poncas to live on their lands, White Thunder drew himself up proudly and said, "No, my friend, that is not what I want. You told me yesterday I ought to have pity on these poor Poncas. If I have pity upon them I am not going to take their money. We give them the land they need."

WASHINGTON, August 18.—The chiefs of the Omahas, Winnebagoes and Sioux Indians met the secretary of the interior to-day, according to appointment, to submit their replies to the proposition to sell land for use of the Poncas under Standing Bear. The secretary wanted to buy land from these tribes on which to put up buildings for the Poncas. The Omahas and Winnebagoes reported they had no lands to spare.

THE SIOUX.

reported they have plenty of land and are willing to give the Poncas the deed they need without any charges. It was agreed that each Ponca family shall take six hundred and forty acres of Sioux land in Northern Nebraska, near Niobrara river. This quick settlement of the question is very gratifying to the department as the matter was arranged with entire willingness on the part of the Indians. The Omahas and Winnebagoes expressed themselves as favorable to their tribes taking land in severalty and cultivating farms, saying that with some help from the government they can make themselves self-sustaining.

CAPTAIN HOWGATE.

He is Ill in Washington and Under Guard. Bail Refused at His Preliminary Hearing.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—Captain H. W. Howgate, who arrived last night in charge of a detective, is quite sick at his residence on Thirteenth street. The deputy marshal has him under surveillance and will remain in the house until some action is taken in the case. No communication with Howgate is permitted from the outside. The preliminary hearing will be had before Judge Bundy in a few days.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—Captain Howgate appeared before United States Commissioner Bundy to-day to answer charges preferred by General Hazen, chief signal officer, for the embezzlement of \$40,000 while acting as disbursing officer of the signal service. The accused was supported by two attendants and looked pale and enfeebled from illness. He was represented by his counsel, Judges Wilson and Cuddy. Judge Wilson stated that as the captain's health was seriously impaired, and as he understood from the government's attorney, they are not quite ready to proceed with the case, he would ask the court to waive examination at present and fix a reasonable bail. He assured the court his client would shortly be ready to meet the charges. Mr. Cook, for the government, stated the amount charged in the affidavit as having been embezzled was over \$40,000, but in the opinion of the officers of the government conducting the examination of the account, this sum will be considerably increased, certainly to \$50,000, and in all probability to a much greater figure, perhaps as much as \$80,000. He agreed to the request of opposing counsel for adjournment, but thought taking into consideration the large amount of the alleged embezzlement and high position of the officer making the charges, General Hazen, which was a guarantee of truthfulness, bail should not be fixed at less than \$50,000. Judge Cuddy claimed this embezzlement had been a virtual refusal of pay, and inasmuch as no preliminary examination had been held to sustain the charges in the slightest degree the bail was excessive. He thought \$5,000 or \$10,000 was sufficient. There was no doubt entertained among the captain's counsel and friends of his vindication. Judge Wilson followed by referring to the good standing of the accused and his bad health. He voluntarily returned to the city to refute the charges, and the fact that the affidavit has been prepared by General Hazen should have no more significance to the court than if sworn to by an inferior officer. Judge Bundy declared his intention of dealing with the person, Howgate, as if he were an ordinary citizen.

ENGLISH CROPS.

Report of an Eminent Agriculturist—A General Deficiency.

LONDON, August 18.—James Caird, an eminent agricultural authority, writes that but for the late rains and diminished temperature, the harvest would have proved equal to nearly the average of the years preceding 1874, but midew has appeared and will affect the quality of the yield of the later crops on two-thirds of the wheat land. The average crop will be made up by the fineness of quality. The remaining third, even with that aid, will be ten per cent below the old average. Heavy crops are rare. Most of them are thin, but will be headed, and there is too common evidence shown throughout the country of the diminished capital of farmers by lower scale of farming. We begin the harvest year very bare of gold stock wheat in the country. Our annual requirements are twenty-four million to twenty-five million quarters. When the last harvest year is completed we shall have reported over sixteen million quarters. Our own crop this year will probably yield nine and a half million quarters, so if we can reckon on a foreign supply to equal that of and not much over the same price we shall be safe.

There is said to be an abundant harvest in Russia, but in France the wheat crop begins to be scanty. Our barley is the best crop of the year, but it has not ripened equally. Oats are extremely deficient, especially in southern countries. Hay is 50 per cent deficient, but was generally got in fine condition. Margolds and green crops are rapidly improving, and will be a tolerable crop. One of the best features of the season has been the fine weather for cleansing the ground in the spring and early summer enabling farmers to rid much of their land of accumulated weeds of the previous wet years but they have been heavily hit by the losses of stock. The sheep stock in Great Britain during the last two years has been diminished by more than twelve per cent, there being a decline of two million sheep and one million lambs since 1879.

LEO HARTMANN.

He is Interviewed in Chicago—Is also Reported in New York Preparing to Become an American Citizen.

CHICAGO, August 18.—Despite the fact that the Tribune had a column interview with Leo Hartmann yesterday just as he was boarding the train for Detroit, a New York dispatch says he appeared in the superior court clerk's office of that city this morning, and renouncing allegiance to the emperor of Russia, filed a declaration of his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States. It seems from Chicago Hartmann is claimed, however, to be the only authentic one, and the public are cautioned against all others as base imitations.

CHICAGO, August 18.—Hartmann, the Russian nihilist, has been here investigating here Wednesday last, and to-night as he was leaving for Detroit he was interviewed by a Tribune reporter. He said that he traveled under an assumed name to avoid the Russian spies, who are constantly dogging him. He did not come to revolutionize this country, but to in-

vestigate certain points, and that he intended to remain some months. That so far he had not favorably impressed with our system government here, which is on too small a plan and of a too common order for a modern nation.

PANAMA.

Large Shipments of Lumber From 'Fris Work on the Canal Progressing Slowly. The Whole Line Not Yet Surveyed.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 18.—H. B. Slav has just returned from Panama and reports that contracts for building the stations along the line of the canal are under way and many engineering parties are in the field. Shipments of lumber from San Francisco have been recently made, and one schooner took down 1,000,000 feet. Steamer "Grenada" on her last trip, took 800,000 and the "Camilla" on her two last trips, 800,000 feet. Gatun and Empire, on the Atlantic side, heavy work is under way. Slaven Co., who hold the contract for building the houses at each station for the accommodation of the laborers, a sending skilled workmen by every steamer. This firm has one hundred and fifty men on the isthmus. The force at present employed in canal work proper, aside from engineering parties, do not exceed two hundred men. Preliminary work is not yet finished, and the engineers have not established a line across the isthmus, and do not know whether the opening on the Pacific side will be made above or below Panama.

TERRORS OF THE MATTERHORN.

A Nearly Fatal Accident to an American.
 ZERMAT, SWITZERLAND, August 18.—Five American tourists ascended the Matterhorn on Saturday last. On their return a new was accidentally dislodged and struck the head of a Mr. Gilbert, a tutor in the Indian University, at Bloomington, Indiana, rendering him partially insensible. He was just able to move mechanically along and heard four hours were spent in bringing him to the first hut. Some of the party proceeded and brought doctors. Gilbert arrived from Zermat Sunday evening. He suffers principally from loss of blood and will be able to leave shortly. The guides were apprehensive that he collapsed before he arrived at the hut the party would be frozen to death before succor could be obtained.

Rich Discoveries in the Comanche Reservation.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—Advice is received at the Interior department from Indian Agent Hunt at Anadarko, Indian Territory, announcing the discovery of a rich and extensive silver field near Ft. Gill, within the limits of the Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita Indian reservations. Agent Hunt also informs the department that illegal attempts are being made by white men to locate mineral claims in these regions. The matter was today referred to the secretary of the interior by the commissioners of the Indian affairs with a request that troops be furnished to protect the Indian Territory in the newly discovered fields from intruders.

A Greenwich Dinner.

LONDON, August 16.—A force of police accompanied the steamer which last evening conveyed the members of the British ministry to Greenwich for the annual White Bait dinner, in consequence of several threatening letters having been received. Gladstone in receiving the deputation on landing at Greenwich, again specially emphasized the imperative necessity of reforming parliamentary procedure.

An Arab Rans Amuck.

GALILEA, August 18.—An Arab fanatic ran amuck through the streets of Susa yesterday lustily calling on the Arabs to join him in a holy war. He and his followers were seized after they had murdered a native. The British mail-of-war landed three hundred men, but order was restored without their help.

Murder in the Indian Territory.

FORT SMITH, ARK., August 18.—A double murder is reported from Wadlton in the Indian Nation. John Stewart and William Massingale being the victims and James Hobbs (white) and Ed. Futsom, a Choctaw, the unprovoked assailants.

A Saw Mill Burned.

NEW YORK, August 18.—The extensive planing and saw mill of J. S. Loomis, Brooklyn, was burned this morning, together with a large quantity of manufactured stock awaiting shipment. Loss \$70,000; partially insured.

The Boiler Makers' Meeting.

CHICAGO, August 18.—The boiler makers of the United States in convention here the past three days have elected officers and adopted a constitution and organized a defensive and protective union.

Bishop Croke Advises Acceptance.

CORR., August 18.—Arch Bishop Croke strongly recommends the people to give the land bill fair trial and accept it as a great boon and blessing.

A republican state convention will be held at St. Paul on September 28.

QUOTATIONS BY TELEGRAPH.

Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, August 17.
 Silver bars, 1.11 1/2.
 Money, active, 3/16.
 Governments weak.
 Stocks closed generally weak.
 The following are the quotations:
 408888.
 United States 4's, 113 1/2; Northern Pacific, 39.
 Central Pacific, 122 1/2; Lake Shore, 122.
 Texas Pacific, 51; M. & N. Y., 39.
 Kansas Pacific, 41 1/2; Phila. & Reading, 62 1/2.
 New York Central, 121; Ohio & Mississippi, 34.
 Erie, 12 1/2; C. & R. I. & P., 134.
 C. & B. & O., 154; Michigan Central, 93 1/2.
 C. & N. W., 122 1/2; D. L. & W., 12 1/2.
 C. M. & St. P., 112 1/2; L. & N., 99 1/2.
 C. & R. G., 88 1/2; Canada Southern, 64.
 Wabash, 47; Panama preferred, 29.
 Pacific Mail, 48 1/2; W. F. & Co. Ex., 125.
 W. U. Tel. Co., 85 1/2; Am. Ex. Co., 84.
 Am. Union Tel. Co., 117 1/2; U. S. Ex. Co., 84.
 A. & P. Tel., 100; C. & I. Co., 67.

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Union Pacific, 122 1/2; Humboldt & St. Joe, 39.
 Central Pacific, 122 1/2; Lake Shore, 122.
 Northern Pacific, 39; Jersey Central, 32.
 Texas Pacific, 51; M. & N. Y., 39.
 Kansas Pacific, 41 1/2; Phila. & Reading, 62 1/2.
 New York Central, 121; Ohio & Mississippi, 34.
 Erie, 12 1/2; C. & R. I. & P., 134.
 C. & B. & O., 154; Michigan Central, 93 1/2.
 C. & N. W., 122 1/2; D. L. & W., 12 1/2.
 C. M. & St. P., 112 1/2; L. & N., 99 1/2.
 C. & R. G., 88 1/2; Canada Southern, 64.
 Wabash, 47; Panama preferred, 29.
 Pacific Mail, 48 1/2; W. F. & Co. Ex., 125.
 W. U. Tel. Co., 85 1/2; Am. Ex. Co., 84.
 Am. Union Tel. Co., 117 1/2; U. S. Ex. Co., 84.
 A. & P. Tel., 100; C. & I. Co., 67.

MINING STOCKS.

Anco, 14; Yukon, 51.
 Boulder, 2 1/2; Hibernia, 51.
 Boulder, 2 1/2; Hibernia, 51.
 Big Pittsburg, 2 3/4; Horn Silver, 13 1/2.
 Bond Mountain, 2 3/4; Highland Chief, 2 05.
 Breckin, 2 3/4; Iron Silver, 2 3/4.
 Breckin, 2 3/4; Iron Silver, 2 3/4.
 Bull Mountain, 1 1/2; Little Chief, 1 1/2.
 Con. Virginia, 2 1/2; Leadville, 2 1/2.
 Caribou, 2 3/4; Leadville, 2 1/2.
 Chrysolite, 2 3/4; Leadville, 2 1/2.
 Cherokee, 2 3/4; Leadville, 2 1/2.
 Dunkin, 1 1/2; Moose, 92.
 Dunderberg, 2 3/4; Quick Silver, 9 1/2.
 Eureka, 2 3/4; Robinson, 11 50.
 Freedland, 2 3/4; Silver, 4 50.
 Green Mountain, 5 20; Silver Nugget, 2 50.
 Glass-Pondery, 18; Sutor, 2 50.
 Climax, 12.

side.

President Arthur is better.

President Arthur is sustaining himself in a position with great delicacy and ability.

Day is one of the most earnest supporters of F. C. Goudy for district attorney of San Juan district.

President Garfield still lives. He needs and needs the prayers and earnest wishes of people for his recovery.

The harvest in America promises to be better than was expected. Reports are favorable from Minnesota, but Romania reports losses and Germany has no prospects of even an average crop.

We present our readers this morning with an admirable view of the Mexican railroad situation as given in an interview with General of a New York Evening Post reporter, worthy of careful perusal.

The Silver World in a sharp editorial criticizes the Herald severely for publishing the dispatches. It also has a few plain remarks regarding the character of Peek, which the Herald is trying to bolster up.

The Herald resumes, unfortunately for Editor Teller, the Peek discussion. If it is true it may secure the publication of Teller's letters to Judge McMorris in his telegram to the interior department.

Some papers are troubled about Colorado being "too good" and fear the presence of the legislature will corrupt it. Does not occur to them that the converse is true? The good influences of the city do the legislature good.

A recent report of Secretary Windom says that the annual interest account on March 1, 1881, was \$76,845,936.50. The refunding reduced this interest to \$61,475,842.25. The reduction appears all the more remarkable when we remember that in 1865 we were giving interest at the rate of over \$150,000,000 per annum. At the beginning of President Hayes' administration we were paying over \$100,000,000 a year.

The general sentiment now prevailing is at the president will not recover. This is in part due to the hopefulness that has been inspired from what now appears to have been sanguine reports by Dr. Bliss and others. The continued disappointments in the reports improvement have taken away a good deal of confidence. At this writing the reports are no means encouraging, but still there is hope while there is life.

The movement of gold to this country has already commenced, and is, says the London Times, nearly a month ahead of the usual time. In July 1879, there was no gold exported from England to the United States, but in August that country sent us \$632,580, and in November the shipments increased to over two million pounds. So in 1880, there were no shipments in July, but in August large sums were sent. It seems that there can be no stringent money in this country so long as the Bank of England can thus be drawn from.

The Tribune is troubled about the settlement of the Southern Utes in southwestern Colorado. It undoubtedly would be better for the Indians to be removed entirely from our borders. But it is not creditable to Colorado to be more selfish than any other state. The final settlement of the Utes is not likely to leave more than 1,000 in Colorado. This is a much less number than other western states have. Had Kansas when we were a territory crowded her Indians into Colorado, there would be some excuse for Colorado following the same precedent with Utah, but she did not. Our determination to put all our Indians in Utah and New Mexico, is an exhibition of supreme selfishness. It is well enough for Colorado to look after her own interests, but she should be less hogish.

"Bull Run" Russell is writing absurdly untruthful articles about Colorado. It is hardly to be supposed that he would intentionally misrepresent the truth. He must have been very simple however to have believed the stories with which some were stuffed him. It is annoying to read such articles because they contribute to that large mass of misinformation now existing in England regarding our social condition. The articles of Russell will generally be accepted as a true statement of our social condition, as Russell is a fairly intelligent man and was here to see the country. The readers naturally suppose that an observer will gain information by visiting Colorado as they do by visiting any other country and are not to be criticised for being deceived. But Russell gained only misinformation which he is giving forth in an extremely generous manner.

The Boston Advertiser says: "Quite likely, Hartmann is not so heartless a criminal as he pretends to be; he is none the less a criminal, and it is good for the country not to harbor too many of these fellows who, on the pretext of being politicians, commit all sorts of fiendish and revolting crimes. Of course, these criminals who look upon a 'monarchy as if it were crime itself, imagine that a republic will approve of everything as long as it is directed against czars, emperors, kings, popes, sultans and the like. But the criminal law of the United States cannot possibly undertake to excuse the murder of kings and to punish the murder of private citizens. Hartmann is on his own confession a murderer, and the country of nations justifies the extradition of such criminals. The extremists among the Fenians will do well to hear this in mind. Many of them pretend to be Irish patriots and pious people who go to confession. But persons amenable to the criminal law cannot be protected by their pretensions. If excuses of that kind were acceptable, Guiteau would tell a fluent tale, our penitentiaries would be emptied, and society would be at the mercy of patriotic assassins and pious thieves."

The American association for the advancement of science commences its sessions at Cincinnati to-day. It promises to be an intellectual feast for scientists. The society was organized in 1848, and the meetings have not been held in Cincinnati until to-day since 1851. There are 1,449 members, and any one interested in science may join. Concerning the meeting the Cincinnati Commercial says: "Professor Tyndall gave as a solemn warning to the American people, in his New York lectures, the exhortation not to neglect the higher walks of investigation. In America the opportunities for money-getting are so numerous and so glittering that few can see the soberer yet more satisfying charms of pure intellectual labor. Yet even the practical must be nourished by the theoretical. 'Men,' as Goldsmith has wisely remarked, 'can not be brought to take any vivid interest in anything till it is seen to have some close connection with their bodily well-being.' But such a connection close and indispensable, between our physical comfort and regions of scientific discovery does exist. Not only the ardent enthusiast, but the steady man of business has a vital concern in what the thinkers are doing. Were we to remove from our present environment all which has been contributed by the sciences which have bloomed during the last century, we should not have the same world. Science has reached its beneficent power about us in every direction, and we to-day are encompassed at every turn by the wonders of scientific thought as crystallized into objects of use. All our manufactures are furthered and helped, when they are not absolutely created by theoretical science."

The Leadville Herald, to show that protection sentiment is growing in England, says that a large meeting has been held by the industrial classes in London, at which resolutions favoring protection were passed. This is to be expected, and by no means shows that there will be a protection policy in England. Whenever there are hard times, a number of thoughtless superficial people will be found advocating a change. After the hard times of 1873, the west was for inflation and every wild financial scheme then before the country. They favored these schemes simply because they were a change from the financial policy of the administration. England is passing through a similar experience. Her people very naturally wish more wages, and as free trade now rules with the low wages, they think protection will give higher wages. Policies as well as parties are at a great disadvantage in hard times. This nonsense will soon disappear. The English people are not so dull as not to see that there is no need of protection. Protection is needed to defend home industries. Now if England had any extensive industries that were being injured by the importations of foreign manufacture, it would be reasonable, from a protective standpoint, to adopt a protective tariff. But there are no such industries. England's importations consist almost entirely of raw products, which she must import to keep her manufactures going and feed her people. It is absurd to show that such a country not only is not likely to adopt protection, but would strike a fatal blow to its commercial interests by doing so.

POPULAR CULTURE.

The Contemporary Review has an article in a late number on popular culture as it relates to the working classes. There probably was never a more universally enjoyed opportunity than that now open to working men, women and children of knowing how to read. The system of public education in this country especially, has taught children to read readily the best works of the country, and these young scholars in many instances have taught their parents to read. It is an exception, and not the rule nowadays, to find a laboring man unable to read intelligently the newspapers, and he could if he would read also the current literature of the day.

Not only can many read, but they may also read the best works of the day. Popular fiction is offered them in cheap forms. The "Sea Side Library" and the "Franklin Square" can be purchased by any one so inclined, and it is a man's own fault if he turns from the books of these instructive libraries and seeks the dime novels and the worthless trash thrown to him with the catching prices for which they may be obtained. The Franklin Square literature is cheap only in price, for it includes the wide range of high-class reading. The books composing it can be obtained by all, and there are also scattered everywhere free libraries, and others with small subscriptions abound.

If then we find a lack of culture in workmen, and we especially mention this class now, though it might also be said that many who are above being obliged to work are in need of higher culture, it can readily be seen that the cause is lacking not because there are not enough opportunities for self-improvement. The want of general culture arises from the fact that either they do not read at all, or that they read that which cannot even be called literature, the influences of which are altogether bad. Books and papers are selected which establish and cater to a depraved taste. They allure the ignorant reader with their false light. They inflame the innocent minds to such a degree that all taste is destroyed for more wholesome and more instructive works. And yet there never was a time when the vile literature flourished so abundantly as now, or was so cheaply served and when there was so little probability that the lovers of this literature will be driven by limited supply to seek higher grades.

It is a serious question for those who would see a higher culture become more general to know what to do. The situation is worse than a century ago, for more read now than then, and there is more of the useless literature. It is better that workingmen were not able to read at all than that they should ruin their minds with cheap literature. We do not expect that there will be ever a high culture among working classes, but there can much be done to give them good literature in place of poor. Their culture will be a popular one, in a sense that what is universal

is popular, and they can still be raised much above their present condition. Just so far as they read what is ennobling and good and instructive they will receive benefit from their power to read. But they should not abuse this power. It is a good field for philanthropists to work in. It will be the best thing they ever did if they will supplant the vile worthless literature with some works equally as cheap and much more ennobling than the dime novels and illustrated papers of adventure and falsehood.

THE SOUTHERN COTTON EXHIBITION.

The cotton interests in the south have always been large, and King Cotton has long held a high position. Before and during the war the foundation of his throne was political rather than industrial. Fidelity to this sovereign was a test of party fidelity, and whoever was not true to him was presumed to be unfaithful to the south. Cotton was a powerful king whom it was dangerous to abuse, and unsafe to be unfaithful to. But the war told heavily against the political influence enjoyed by King Cotton. He lost much of his power and today cannot be considered the despot he once was.

But if the political power of this southern king has been weakened, he still enjoys a commercial influence which is great and perhaps is destined to become greater. The cotton production of the south is depended upon not only in this country but in Europe as well, and cotton growing is one of the largest industries of the southern people. It receives more attention now than even during and previous to the war, and an exhibition which is to be held in Atlanta will give it an impetus which will still more extend the commercial importance of King Cotton and do much to make good to him the loss of his political importance.

The International Cotton Exhibition, to be held at Atlanta, is progressing rapidly and the prospects become brighter day by day that it will do much for the state in which it is held, and for the people in general throughout the south. The exhibition will be more than a show of cotton and cotton products. It will be rather a world's fair and the south will in the next three months receive an impetus to its commercial and manufacturing existence never received before.

The history of the enterprise is this. It had its origin in the brain of Edward Atkinson, the political economist, who spoke to the people of Atlanta and enlisted their interest and support. After some languid movements on the part of the people of Atlanta the subject was taken hold of with interest and a time was set, situation determined upon, and the cotton dealers and growers invited to join in holding an exhibition which all believed would do much to bring prosperity to the south, and which would call attention to one of the chief industries of the country. Already the grounds upon which the exhibition buildings are to stand have been put in readiness and made attractive and convenient. Roads have been made, miniature lakes created, elevations removed and uneven places smoothed. Rustic bridges, summer houses and various buildings necessary are now being erected, and the main room is adapted in every way to all the requirements of the coming fair. There will be machinery of every description, and fields of growing cotton, so that the whole process can be observed of making cloth from cotton which is picked on the spot and run through the various machines.

Nor is this all. The other resources of the south will be exhibited. The tobacco, the minerals, the corn, everything in fact which may grow or which is natural to the soil will have departments for exhibition where all may see how rich the states are and how rich they may become if only capital will go there. It seems as though nothing more beneficial to the south could have been planned than this exhibition. It will bring new life to Georgia and to every other state, and the people should be congratulated upon their happy prospects.

Rival of Maud S.

Denver Tribune.

Maud S. has made pretty rapid time, but she has not struck the lightning gait of a Colorado roach. We do not believe we indulge in the slightest hyperbole when we say the Colorado roach is the swiftest bird that runs or flies. He is also the most adventurous. He will jump from the top of a ten-foot bookcase and alight on the floor right side up and smiling, ready for a paste pot, or a lunch basket or a spittoon. He is fond of tobacco, and is so humble that he is quite contented even with the poor, miserable, sickly stumps the reporters regretfully cast aside. If he happens to get an overdose of tobacco and feels the least bit nauseated, all he has to do is to climb up on the table and take a dose of paste and then stand around in the sunlight and let the paste dry. No matter how nauseated he is, nothing can get by that paste. He also has a penchant for liquor. If there is an empty whisky bottle on the premises he will hunt it out, explore its interior and deliberately proceed to get drunk on the few drops of whisky that may happen to remain. His fondness for filling up on liquor that somebody else has paid for is almost human. The pleasantest feature about the roach is that when by the merest luck you chance to slay one, his friends will come along and save you the trouble of disposing of his remains. It is not uncommon to see a dozen or two hungry roaches loafing around, waiting for one of their number to be killed. Insect poison is the roach's best hold. He can eat more of it and die less frequently than any other creature whose bowels are not celluloid and whose veins are not cast-iron.

Unruly John.

Denver Tribune.

It seems that John Evans totally disregarded the good advice we gave him last Sabbath morning. We urged him to go to church and brace himself up, spiritually. Instead of doing this, he busied himself all that holy day buying an ungodly railroad track through a very worldly and irreligious part of the city. Such proceedings as these are calculated to make the public lose all confidence in John's piety.

To be Regretted.

Denver News.

Major Henry Ward, who has for the last year been editor of the Denver Republican, yesterday severed his connection with that paper. Major Ward is an earnest, conscientious writer, and his withdrawal from Colorado journalism, even though it may be but temporary, is to be regretted.

For Ireland's Good.

Cincinnati Commercial.

We sincerely hope that the land bill will be law in such shape as in operation, to afford relief to the tenantry of Ireland, and give them an equitable chance of becoming owners of the soil they till. We do not believe Ireland will see a condition of permanent prosperity until this happens, and the land bill, though not as Mr. Gladstone may have wished it in its entirety, may still be the instrument of accomplishing much in this direction. There ought not to be factious opposition to it till it has been experimentally tested, and if it is found to have defects, further legislation may remedy them.

Certain it is that those who have labored to perfect this measure and to fight it through the commons and lords against the opposition of the landed interest, and in the face of a strong conservative sentiment, can not rightly be accused of enmity or unfriendliness to Ireland. The existence of the liberal administration was staked upon this measure, and had wise counsels governed among the home rulers, they would have supported it, and contended only for such modifications as there were reasonable hopes could be secured. But in any event it is only through legislation that the condition of Ireland can be improved and the rigor of authority relaxed. It will never be gained by raids into Canada, uprising and revolts of peasantry, or by attempts to destroy life and property in England by methods the civilized world condemns.

Time it Extended.

Denver News.

The courage of a mob, when reduced to the standpoint of personal responsibility and personal risk, too often proves to be a mere cowardice, and, as a necessary, fair play no merit to commend it. Hard as the citizens of Conchos have been used by Allison and his gang, it yet remains that the lynching of those men by irresponsible parties means one of two things; that the courts and officials elected by that people are either too stupid, too cowardly or too venal to perform the duties assigned them by law, or that evidence is lacking of sufficient clearness and weight to legally convict the accused. Neither form of the dilemma is pleasant or profitable to a law-abiding community, but the far frequent occurrence of hanging bees without the consent of the sheriff and the decision of the court, means one or the other, if it does not mean both. It is time that such practices, or the fear of them, had ceased to exist in this state. They belong to a phase of civilization now happily past, and which is rapidly receding as the railroads advance.

A Sign of War.

Denver Tribune.

The fact that the Emperor William and the Emperor Joseph recently fell into each other's arms, slugged all over each other's shirt fronts and wished each other grace, mercy and peace, would seem to indicate the probability of a warlike outbreak between Germany and Austria. They used to say when old Daniel Drew came on Wall street with a sanctimonious countenance and mumbling his prayers, "Now look out for a flurry in the market." And so whenever the effete monarchs of Europe fall to lallygagging and sentimentalizing, it may be taken for granted that there is trouble ahead.

Why They Bored.

Denver Republican.

When the Rio Grande runs into Pitkin and Tin Cup, the South Park people will begin to wonder what they bored that tunnel for, and how they are going to get their money back.

Early Frost a Blessing.

Daily Democrat.

One unpleasant feature about the mosquitoes that come down on the North park people from the snowy range, their feet are so cold and their song so hoarse and discordant that an early frost is a blessing.

For the State.

Denver Republican.

The Rio Grande company has upwards of fifty surveying parties in the field in Colorado. The Rio Grande is doing more to develop the resources of this state than all other agencies combined.

A Question.

Denver Tribune.

Now what in the world shall we do with the bloody and murderous Sioux? Who, some time ago, Took his arrows and bow And raised such a hellabaloo?

The Crops in India.

The London Times in an editorial article on July 27th says: "There is hope for India in the diversifications of her agricultural industries. The more products she can raise the less danger will she incur from the failure of any one of them. Her manufacturing industries are less advanced, but they may become not less important. They supply another string to her bow—another method of occupation in which her people may find a livelihood, be the seasons what they will. There are but few districts in India in which the rainfall can be looked for with certainty; and where the rainfall fails, and where irrigation has done nothing to supply the want of rain, a failure of crops must be the result. India is for the most part an agricultural country, and must long continue so, and must be subject therefore to local famines more or less widely spread. But as India advances in civilization, the danger from famine becomes correspondingly lessened. As her people acquire new wants, and new means of satisfying them, they can submit on occasion to a reduced standard of comfort without sinking down at once into a downright starving state. As her means of locomotion and carriage improve, it becomes more easy for one part of the country to supply the wants of another part, or for the population itself to move in quest of food. The great Orissa famine of 1865-66, which swept off half-a-million of persons, was thus fatal simply because no adequate means existed of transporting food into the district. The food was ready and at the door, but in the then state of communication it could be carried no farther than the door."

Spanish Prosperity.

Letter to London Times.

I have just returned from a journey making a complete circuit of Spain, and I have been struck by the fact that there is much trade now in the hands of Germans, French and Belgians which might be in the hands of our countrymen. Perhaps Englishmen have too much neglected the Spanish market on account of its political instability, and it is difficult for one who has not resided there to realize that *peninsularistas* have only a slight and transitory effect on commercial relationships. Whatever may be in the future, Spain has, however, been in a tranquil state for some seven years, and during that time the country has enjoyed itself and is continuing to do so in a remarkable manner. The two principal factors in this have been the large export to the wine trade through the Philippines having attacked the French vines, and the large business done in minerals of every description, but chiefly in iron ore, an important trade being now carried on in this article with the United States, which ten years ago did not exist. In almost every town I have passed through, new houses are being built and public works, such as new harbors, new roads and new railways, are being slowly but surely prosecuted. As an example, in another two years there will be five lines of railway uniting Portugal with Spain, whereas two years ago there was only one.

sat down and talked, not in the usual oratorical style, but in a more familiar way, as if conversing with an equal."

Army officers give even a more favorable opinion of Spotted Tail than the Post. Gen. McKenzie, who was in the winter campaign of 1876-77 against the Sioux, saw a good deal of this chief. He speaks of him as a man of subtle intellect, with remarkable realistic powers. He was a sort of a Ben Hur. Knowing that no consistency was asked for in him, and not being bound by the moral obligations of a white man, he yet gave severely and sarcastically critical of a white man's conduct and strictly held him accountable for his higher education and professions. He was quick to see inconsistency and ridicule it. He could make subtle moral distinctions and often turned the tables upon our officers and confused them when they were treating with them. General H. G. Thomas, of this city, who knew him well, gives a similar account of him. Whenever he came into a company of officers, he took the leading part in conversation and was particularly bright in repartee and banter. His death removes one of the most striking Indian characters of the day. He will be missed in treating with the Indians, for while he was by no means the white man's friend, still he was shrewd and able enough to see that it was best to appear so. He recognized the fact that he could not be successful by fighting, and that negotiation was the better part of valor. He would have been an able and useful assistant to the government in carrying out any broad and just policy in settling the Indian question, for he realized the inevitable doom that awaited a people if they opposed the progress of an advancing settler.

SIMPLE FACTS.

The good people of Boston are always ready to hold a mass meeting in old Faneuil hall or Tremont temple and discuss any question of public interest. They seem to believe that national affairs cannot go on unless Boston has given its ideas and pointed out the duty of the government, the state and individuals. This is all very well, and very kind and thoughtful, but when a committee of citizens, and, as outsiders are led to suppose, influential men of the modern Athens undertake to defend a nihilist, such as Hartmann, why then the ignorant people of the rest of the country begin to shake their dull heads and say that after all Bostonians do not know anything.

Who is Hartmann? What has he done, and on what grounds does he ask our protection? He is a nihilist, and in attempting to kill the czar of Russia, he sacrificed the lives of innocent people. He is a refugee, not even daring to face the responsibility of his acts and he comes here, asks the protection of a government on friendly terms with Russia, and if that protection is not instantly promised, begins to howl like a redoubt and scolds his complaining voice about the "asylum" of our country that the good Bostonians hear the cry and immediately believe that something is wrong and that they must right it.

This is all he has done. He tried to commit murder and wants the United States to hide him. Was it murder? Was it not politics? Did he not believe Russia was grinding the life out of the people by its iron shoe of oppression? Did he not act bravely, nobly and without selfishness when he tried to kill a tyrant czar? Ah yes! He is a noble self-sacrificing man. He is a martyr, a slave to duty, a would-be liberator of his country. So was Booth when he shot President Lincoln. So were the crazy fools who have sought the lives of Victoria and Wilfrido and Alfonso and the king of Italy. So is Golden a noble martyr, lying in his prison cell, alone and forsaken with his suffering victim near at hand. So are all the fanatical, diabolical rascals who imagine they will better the fortunes of the people, improve the laws of the land and change the order of government by shooting and killing the one who happens to be the nation's head.

It is true that this mistaken idea indulged in by agitators and assassins should die. It has lived too long. It is becoming offensive. Revolutions are well. Our fathers believed a hundred years ago that England oppressed her colonies. They rebelled, and yet the secession was as open as the day. There were no dark spots in the early history of our country to shame us in our independence. It was a brave fight which gave us our liberty and new and better laws. Who thought of creeping upon King George in the night? Where was the bomb exploder, and the mine springer who talked of secret murder? No, there was nothing of that kind of warfare. The liberty and independence were won on the field, in a square, and open and honorable rebellion. If a man had killed a leader on either side then, he would have been called a murderer. Now he is a nihilist, a socialist, a stalwart. These are better sounding names, but they are venerated. Call these fellows as they should be. Look at the simple facts, and give the deeds their true names.

It is undoubtedly a question for the state department to decide whether it will give Hartmann up to Russia or not. But take these home, and what real American will not say, give him over to justice. Would we like to have Gileau shipping his coffee in a Paris saloon? Would we enjoy having him parading London streets and saying he was sorry he had not killed the president? Would it be decent to have his remarks called over from St. Petersburg? Would we sit quietly down and know that the people of Berlin or any other foreign city were combining his defense, and urging the government to protect him? Well, hardly. The boot to-day is on the right leg. It is Russia and not America which is called upon to suffer. We can be indifferent if we wish, and harbor all the Hartmanns and Russas that we wish. But they are murderers, and no painting them with the words "liberators," "martyrs" and "defenders of liberty" will ever make them less than cold blooded, plotting assassins. Kings, emperors, czars are men. To kill them is to murder a fellow being, and Bostonians would do well to consider this fact, and turn their attention to their art and culture, and leave to the government its work.

RUSSIA'S POLICY.

Politics in the great Russian empire are speculated upon by the people, discussed by newspapers, gossiped about by every court, and known about by none. It seems impossible to determine what the next move of the great country will be. England watches her closely and yet cannot fathom her thoughts, and every London correspondent in Central Asia and Afghanistan exerts himself to his utmost ability, and then is only able to report in an unsatisfactory manner. If Russia sends forces in the direction of the Oxus, England immediately declares that the movement threatens India, and if the sultan is soundly lectured by the czar, John Bull imagines that Russia will prepare to immediately occupy Constantinople. The designs with which the late czar and the present one have been credited have only shown that the real policy of the government toward other nations at least, is wrapped in a mystery as unfathomable and as little known as the deepest mines in bleak Siberia.

But speculation has not rested with inquiring what the foreign policy of the new czar is to be. The world, it may truthfully be said, has asked again and again what the domestic policy is to be under Alexander III. When he ascended the throne left vacant by the untimely death of his father, it was anxiously and universally asked what course he would pursue towards his many millions of subjects. It seemed inevitable that he must do something for them. They were becoming more and more open in their requests for reforms and measures of relief. It did not seem probable, nor possible, that they could be quieted. They were already as desperate as they were determined, and it must now be confessed that every nation believed that Alexander III. would carefully consider the agencies of the case and would either offer instant relief or adopt a policy of such a nature that the nihilists would be satisfied. Even those who most heartily condemned the act which deprived Alexander II. of his life, realized that it was simply the indirect result of the terrible tyranny under which the Russian people had so long suffered. It was felt that unless a more liberal policy should be adopted by the new czar there would still be these grave crimes committed. By outsiders it was thought that a young ruler, a so-called liberal man, a prince with such ideas of freedom, would see at once the needs of his country and would inaugurate a new era for Russia. Alexander III. was of a different temper from his father, more resolute and brave, active and energetic and knew more of the world and of the people of other countries. His wife was a woman of a free, prosperous and contented country, and the fact that she was supposed to have great influence with her husband led all to believe that the new czar would see that Russian laws were oppressive, that autocratic power was ended, and that it was time for the corruption of officials to be exposed and stopped. It was confidently expected that his vigorous mind would aid in carrying forward the reforms necessary to liberate the people from their long slavery. It was even hoped, and by some believed, that with his accession the Russians would be invited to take part in the deliberations of legislative bodies and that new laws framed by the people, would soon be put in operation.

Here again has the judgment of Russian policy been at fault. It is still a mystery. Nothing has been done as expected. There have been no changes inaugurated. The government is as despotic as ever. Alexander gives the people to understand that he proposes to rule just as the other czars have. He has as much as said that no liberties, no concessions will emanate from him. He promises nothing, does nothing, and the people go on as before, suffering under oppression, and plotting in secret and in public against the government from which they can see no relief, and which shuts them out from all hope. It is not to be wondered at that the Russians are desperate. The czar makes a fatal mistake in turning a deaf ear to just demands. If Russia wants to be deep and mysterious regarding her foreign policy, well and good, but human justice, the wrongs of millions of people, demand that in the domestic policy there should be no secrecy, but that a policy broad, open, just and humane should be at once adopted.

The heavy rains of the past few days, will do much to clear the air and bring back Colorado to its normal condition. There has been a heaviness in the atmosphere and a heat, which Colorado is not accustomed to. The heavy showers and long days of steady rainfall may be uncomfortable and gloomy, but there is satisfaction in reflecting that we have been having just what was most urgently needed.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

New York Evening Post.

It is the object of civil service reform not only to make the service itself more honest and efficient, but to do away with the demoralizing agencies of the spoils system and thus to elevate our political life. It insists that the officers of the government are not mere patronage and that we must return to the original design and practice to select men for office on the ground of their fitness for the duties to be performed, and not for reasons of personal or political favoritism. It further insists that officers shall not be subject to arbitrary removal, but shall be secure in their tenure as long as they are efficient, faithful and trustworthy. To this end any method of regulating appointments will be acceptable which eliminates the element of favoritism from the operation and is best calculated to secure the selection of candidates well qualified for the public business.

As to the appointment of the subordinates in the executive departments at Washington and in the large custom houses, post offices, and other government institutions in the country, the system of competitive examinations combined with probationary terms and promotion only for merit, has been tested and found practicable and successful. It is capable of a much more general application than it has hitherto received, and a bill to that end has been introduced in the senate. It is perhaps not the only nor the best means to accomplish the object, but nothing better has, as far as we know, been offered. As to the officers of higher grade in the consular, customs, internal revenue, postal, land and Indian service and under the department of

justice, who are appointed by the president with the consent of the senate, arbitrary removals should be prevented by law, and the president should be aided in selecting proper persons to fill vacancies by a civil service commission appointed for that purpose, so as to remove every pretext for the interference of members of congress. It has been suggested that the meddling of members of congress with the exercise of the appointing power be prohibited by law. Much has been said in favor of such a measure. It may be difficult to frame such a law so that it cannot be evaded, but it might be tried. At any rate, if the evils flowing from the spoils system are to be remedied, the control of appointments by members of congress must be put an end to in some way. This is the vital point. No reform will stand as long as offices can be treated as the patronage of members of congress.

Civil service reform, therefore, as we understand it, does not mean the introduction of new-fangled and outlandish practices in this republic, but the revival of the original principles upon which our public service was founded, together with such remedial measures as are demanded by existing evils. Those who frighten themselves with the idea of a permanent class of officeholders, growing from a tenure on good behavior should calmly consider whether even a permanent class of officeholders, consisting of men of character doing their official business in a business-like way, would not be infinitely less dangerous to our institutions than a force of officeholders organized as party machines and a horde of office-seekers controlling party organizations and constantly in quest of plunder.

The reforms proposed can partly be carried out by the action of the executive alone, and partly they will need legislation to perpetuate them and to provide the necessary machinery and appropriations. Members of congress may be induced to pass the necessary laws by a vigorous initiative of the executive in stopping their patronage, and by the pressure of a commanding public opinion.

EXTRADITION.

Philadelphia Record.

Extradition is the surrender by one sovereign state or political community to another, on its demand, of persons charged with the commission of crime within its jurisdiction, that they may be dealt with according to its laws. Under treaty stipulations not only fugitives from justice may be surrendered, but deserting seamen, and we have treaties to that effect with a considerable number of foreign governments, including Russia. The mutual surrender of criminals between the several states of the union is provided for by the constitution of the United States.

Such public jurists as Grotius, Vattel, Bynkershoek, Barlemaqui and Kent maintain that the extradition of fugitive criminals, independent of treaty stipulations, is a matter of imperative duty; but another class of writers upon international law, including Puffendorf, Voet, Schmaltz and Wheaton, regard the obligation as imperfect in its nature, and a refusal to surrender fugitives from justice as affording no ground of offence. The practice of governments as to extradition has varied, many having recognized it as a matter of mutual equity and convenience, while others have taken a different view and refused to surrender criminals unless bound by treaty to do so. Among those which have always thus declined is the government of the United States. In the list of the crimes whose perpetrators are charged are subject to be given up in pursuance of our treaties with foreign states there are included murder, assault with intent to commit murder, piracy, arson, robbery and forgery.

Most of the treaties contain provisions relating to the evidence required to authorize an order of extradition; but as it was doubted whether such stipulations had the force of law congress passed the act of August 12, 1848, "for giving effect to certain treaty stipulations between this and foreign governments for the apprehension and delivering up of certain offenders." This act will be found at page 1026 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. Before any person can be surrendered a demand must be made upon the president by the executive power of the government whose laws have been violated, and it is usual for such demand to be preferred before the institution of judicial proceeding for the arrest of the fugitive. But the act of congress does not require this to be first done.

As to the procedure in case of extradition, a complaint may be made by any citizen under oath or affirmation charging the person to be arrested with the commission of one of the enumerated crimes. A warrant for the arrest of the person charged may thereupon be issued by any of the justices of the supreme court, or of the several district courts of the United States, or of the judges of the state courts, or by a duly authorized United States commissioner. The person arrested is to be brought before the officer issuing the warrant, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered. Properly authenticated copies of depositions upon which the original warrant in any foreign country may have been granted may be received in evidence of the alleged criminality. The identity of the offender must of course be established with reasonable certainty. The degree of evidence must be such as would be sufficient, according to the laws of the place where the person arrested shall be found, to justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime or offence had been there committed. If the evidence be deemed sufficient the officer hearing it must certify the same, together with all the testimony taken before him, to the secretary of state, who, upon the requisition of the proper authorities of the foreign government, shall order under his official hand and seal in the name of the president the delivery of the accused to such person as is authorized by the foreign government to receive him. If the prisoner escapes he may be retaken. Whenever a person committed to await a requisition is not delivered up and conveyed out of the United States within two calendar months of his commitment any judge, upon application, may order his discharge from custody.

These provisions of law certainly guard the rights of foreigners charged as fugitives from justice with great tenderness. In several of the treaties it is expressly stipulated that neither party is to surrender its own subjects or citizens to the other, and in those with France, Austria, Baden and Swiss Confederation and the Two Sicilies crimes of a political character are excepted. It will be seen that in no case does the president or the secretary of state take the initiative in the rendition of a foreign criminal, and no arrest is made except under direct judicial authority.

With Others, This

Leadville Herald.

Another reason why Leadville would make a good point for the meeting of the state legislature, is the fact of the excellent discipline of the police force. When a party of choice legislative spirits see fit to go out on a hat-mashing expedition, they would have the benefit of their own laws in a comfortable cell in the city jail, instead of attending amusement for a squad of zapping policemen such as those who, according to the Denver papers, form the street corner ornaments of the capital. There are numerous other reasons why Leadville is a desirable place for the capital, but these are enough. Leadville is the finest water resort in the world, and if it is a little cold it will serve the purpose of cooling off the hot blood which made itself manifest last year to the detriment of the state.

To Improve Society.

Leadville Chronicle.

But society ought to have some other gatherings besides dances. We should have literary meetings, where new and good books could be read and talked over. There probably is no city in the United States of the size of Leadville where there are so many well-educated men. You can find miners, overalls who can quote Tennyson and read Zola. Graduates of colleges can constantly be found, pick in hand. An ore driver the other day was heard criticising Swinburne. The material for a literary association, which should meet once a week, and keep literary taste alive, is abundant. It would be especially beneficial to the young ladies, who, in the absence of some stimulus, are apt to neglect reading for gossip. Such a society should avoid the rock on which so many have split. Members should not be invited to read their own compositions, in prose or verse. We all think our own writings lovely, but others are apt to take a different view, and to be bored by them. To save discussion, it might be better to read selections from the best and latest publications in New York and Boston. Let the members comment and criticize. A year's working of such a society would complete an education, and would spare us the misery of hearing a lovely creature in silks and jewels ask when Sir Walter Raleigh founded New York.

Need of Action.

George-town Courier.

The southern part of the state has jeopardized its chances of securing the capital by being divided upon several localities, whereas the northern portion of the state will be solid for Denver. The outlook now is that unless the south unites upon Colorado Springs the fight will be too one-sided to be interesting, for that place is the only southern city that is worthy of being mentioned in this connection. As there is not the slightest probability of union in the south being brought about, Denver's chances can be considered good.

Talk Pretty or Give.

Silver Cliff Prospect.

Well, the agony is over. Silver Cliff has the belt, and has been chosen the place to hold the next annual tournament. Ed Austin, of Silver Cliff, has been chosen first vice-president. Now shall we have the state capital? Better talk pretty to us, or we will talk it right away from you all.

No Effect on the Capital.

Pueblo Chieftain.

The bed bugs in the Colorado Springs hotels have grown so voracious this warm weather that the guests are compelled to sleep in chairs on the porches.

N. B.—This is not intended to have any effect on the state capital question.

Only Fair.

Pueblo Chieftain.

The opinion of the GAZETTE that state tournaments would be relieved of a good deal of unpleasantness if professionals were kept out of all contests, will be heartily endorsed by all who witnessed the late disgraceful row at Colorado Springs.

General Satisfaction.

Leadville Herald.

The capital question settled in favor of Leadville, and every one would be satisfied. It would be a sort of poetic justice, as it were, to fix the capital in the city which gave the state its greatest reputation.

What Result?

Leadville Herald.

Given the capitalian advantages surrounding Leadville, and a solid vote of the voters of this city, and what will be the result?

Golden and the Capital.

Golden Transcript.

The Leadville Democrat asks why Golden, the former capital, does not put in her claim for its relocation here. The only reason we can assign is that she does not want it. There may be people mean enough to twist their dirty fingers from their dirtier noses at us and ejaculate "sour grapes," but the fact is Golden never amounted to shucks until the capital was removed to Denver. From that time she has been pushing to the front, and to-day enjoys a substantial prosperity she never would have gained with the continual fight she would have been compelled to keep up with Denver to obtain it. It is our honest belief that it is not worth the while of any town in the state, unless it may be Leadville, to make any expensive effort to gain the honor (?) of being the permanent capital. For should any combination of circumstances, succeed in securing a majority of votes, there would not, from that movement, be a moment's peace for her people, with the continual fight that would be kept up against them in every conceivable shape and manner. Does Pueblo, or Colorado Springs, or Canon City, or indeed Leadville, for a moment think that if they should secure the location of the capital that they could ever get an appropriation through for capital buildings without having the whole of Denver to fight inch by inch. If an appropriation could be got through at all it would cost more in clean cash than the town could make out of it in a hundred years. No, Brother Democrat, Golden don't want and would not take it as a gift. We would rather have either one of our prosperous smelting works or manufacturing establishments than fifty state capitals.

RECALLING LINCOLN'S DEATH.

Two Curious Dispatches Sent to Edwards Pierpont by Secretary Stanton in 1865.

The following curious dispatches, never before printed, were sent by Mr. Stanton, to the Hon. Edwards Pierpont about a month after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. They are interesting as evidence of a very different phase of excitement in Washington at that time from any which has been caused by the attempt on the life of President Garfield.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 15, 1865, 10.05 p. m.

The Hon. Edwards Pierpont, New York.

I have written, to-night, to retain you and Cutting and Brady, or any one else you may desire, to have associated with you, to prosecute Horace Greeley and the owners of the Tribune for Greeley's persistent efforts the last four weeks to incite assassins to finish their work by murdering me. Please give the matter your immediate attention on receiving the letter and secure copies of all the Tribunes printed since the night of the president's murder, and get the names of the owners. I propose to prosecute criminally, and also by civil suit, for I shall not allow them to have me murdered and escape responsibility without a struggle for life on my part.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 15—5.20 p. m.

To the Hon. Edwards Pierpont and the Hon. F. B. Cutting, New York.

I have proof of express personal malice against me by Greeley, and believe that I can establish a combination between him and others which may end in accomplishing my death, as it did against Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward. This is my reason for distinguishing his case from others of general vituperation.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

The second telegram was sent in reply to one which contained an intimation that it might at least be indiscreet to make such an arrest as the one suggested by Mr. Stanton.

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THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

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THREE MONTHS—\$2.50
WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.
SIX MONTHS—\$1.00
THREE MONTHS—\$0.50
ONE MONTH—\$0.25

ADVERTISING.
Made known on application to the office.
JOB WORK.
Printed for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

Persons having advertisements in this paper desiring them discontinued will please call at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is given, in writing, to the publisher or Weekly or Monthly, before the expiration of the term.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE, published on the 1st, 10th, 20th and 30th of each month, will be accepted for insertion in not later than Thursday.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified not to want any advertising from them.
B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

IKE STOCKTON.

The Stockton-Farmington Feud Fully Explained.

He Not So Much of a Bandit as Was Made to Appear.

Some time ago the GAZETTE published several communications from Farmington, New Mexico, concerning the famous Ike Stockton and depredations committed by him and his followers. In yesterday's Denver Republican we find the following interview with him at Durango, which rather conflicts with some other accounts written about him:

While in Durango a few days ago, a representative of the Republican was confronted in his room at the Inter-Ocean hotel by a pleasant-faced, mild-mannered gentleman, who said he had a grievance. He was asked to be seated, and in the meantime his measure taken. The visitor was but twenty-nine years of age, looked five or six years older. He measured five feet four inches, was compactly built, and weighed 164 pounds. He wore a neat goatee and mustache, and had grayish-blue eyes. The face was a mild one, and rather attractive. There certainly was nothing repulsive or brutal about it. The man was neatly dressed; in his shirt he wore plain round gold studs, and carried a silver watch secured by a silver chain. He was an innocent-looking man, and totally unarmed.

This man proved to be the famous Ike Stockton, an alleged murderer and criminal. His grievance was that the press of the country had branded him as a murderer, thief and outlaw, and a desperado of the worst type. Turning his face full upon the writer, he said: "You have come down here into my home; you will not be the best people here; all that I ask is, that you inquire fully into my character and into my conduct since here, and publish what you find without prejudice." The proposition seemed like a fair one, and during a ten days' sojourn in Durango no opportunity was lost to gain facts in the life of Stockton.

Stockton is a Texan, a man brought up on the plains among cattlemen, and in early years took part in several settlements with the Comanches, Chibabawes, Texas, is his home. He removed thence to Colfax county, New Mexico, in 1874. Here he was engaged in various enterprises, but was never known to have committed a criminal act. In 1879 he settled on the Lower Animas, in Rio Arriba county, New Mexico, about forty miles from Durango, following stock-raising and living in peace with his neighbors.

In November of last year Stockton returned to Texas for the purpose of buying stock, and expected to be absent all winter. Near his old home on the Animas lived his brother, Port Stockton, with wife and three children. In January a party of lynchers stopped at Port Stockton's house, killed him outright by shooting, and carried his wife so that she is a cripple for life. Learning these facts, Ike at once returned to Durango, for the purpose of investigating the matter.

Port Stockton's real name was William Porter Stockton, and he was regarded as a dangerous man. He was in every respect the opposite of his brother. He has been accused of killing many men, but his brother denies this. He says his brother was a wild man, and did kill one man, a horse thief, in self-defense in Colfax county, New Mexico. Ike admitted that his brother had been in many scrapes, but did not believe he ever killed any one else.

Port Stockton was killed because of a habit of saying what he thought. A man named Brown had in a cowardly manner killed a man named Paul Young. Brown's brother, Esbridge, was a friend of Port's and he notified Brown that he would avenge his death. When they met, both drew guns, Brown shooting first. Esbridge then shot and killed Brown. Esbridge escaped and Lon Cole and party started in pursuit for the purpose of lynching him. As soon as a portion of Cole's gang learned that the object of the party was not to take Esbridge prisoner, but to lynch him, they returned home. Passing Stockton's house they told him that they had turned back because they did not approve of lynching. As the main party returned home they stopped to speak with Port, and inform him that they had not secured their man. Stockton said: "If you meant to lynch him I am glad you didn't get him. I believe every man should have a fair trial."

The next day seven men rode by the door of Stockton's house. Two stopped—Alf. Graves and Aaron Barker—and the other five rode sixty yards away and dismounted. Stockton came out on being called. He had been cleaning his pipe, and held the pipe in one hand and a straw in the other. Barker engaged Stockton in conversation, and spoke in a friendly and neighborly manner for about ten minutes. There was not an angry word on either side. While this conversation was going on Stockton had his back turned to the five men who had come down the road. These five had in the meantime taken their guns from their scabbards and leveled them at him. Having secured this advantage, they yelled to him to "throw up his hands." As he turned to see what this command meant, Graves and Barker pulled their revolvers and fired at the poor victim. One ball struck him in the breast and one in the neck. He fell over dead. The other five fired also, but did not hit him. After death he still held in his hand the pipe and in the other the straw.

During the conversation Mrs. Stockton was in the kitchen with her three children and household cares. When she heard the shooting and saw her husband fall, she picked up his Winchester rifle and ran out into the yard, hoping that her husband might still be alive to use it. As she appeared at the door the man named Lockhart yelled: "Shoot the damned fellow!" Two men fired. One of the balls struck the plate of the Winchester rifle, breaking it in two. The other struck the woman in the hand and penetrated her side. She fell to the ground, and the ruffians departed, leaving her for dead. They had no pity or care for the innocent, terror-stricken little children in the house. These they left alone with their mother, as they supposed, dead parents. The woman subsequently revived, and though she will be a cripple all her life, she has nearly recovered from the effects of the wounds. It was this diabolical act that brought Ike Stockton home from Texas, and the fact that the officers of the law failed to treat in the premises caused Ike Stockton to vow vengeance.

Stockton declared that he was not a thief nor a murderer. He had never killed a man unless Ute or Comanche, and then in warfare. So far as stealing cattle was concerned he had never done any of it. He had never sold a pound of beef into Colorado. Never sold a cow in Durango. There were lots of thieves in the country who did steal, and hid it under cover of this feud. But Stockton's party had no more to do with these than they had with the Ute murders or Allison's stage robberies.

Spirits at Work.

A large audience greeted Annie Eva Fay, the materializing medium, in the opera house in Farmington. What the people want to see was an illustrated lecture on spiritualism, but what they did see was an ingenious cabinet performance without the lecture. The audience were requested to choose two middle-aged men to act as an investigating committee and the two selected were Alderman Walker and Dr. Strickler. The medium worked like a machine during the entire evening and nothing was asked of it that was not granted with the best of grace.

The same cabinet, the same bells, the same ropes and the same secrecy that the spirits have adopted for such entertainments for the past 30 years were brought into use and we would suggest that a revised edition of the medium be adopted. As is invariably the case the committee although diligent in their efforts to detect the spirits at work failed to reveal any imperfections to the audience. Alderman Walker's actions on the stage caused more amusement than the purported supernatural accomplishments of Miss Fay. While performing the duties imposed upon him by the audience to the best of his ability, Mr. Walker received a note accusing him of being an accomplice of the spirits and in order to prove that he was not, he tied the medium so tight that it required full fifteen minutes for the spirits to loosen the bonds. As a whole the manifestations by Miss Fay were what many had seen a hundred times before and no new light was thrown on the subject of spiritualism. Materializing mediums have ceased to enrapture the citizens of civilized countries.

THE CONTRACT AWARDED.

Messrs. Russell and Alexander to Build the Las Vegas Water Works.

It is with pleasure that we learn that our townsmen Messrs. Russell & Alexander have secured the contract for the construction of the Las Vegas water works at Las Vegas. The Las Vegas Optic of the 12th inst. has the following: "The Optic feels a sense of relief, now that Russell & Alexander, of Colorado Springs, have been successful in securing the contract for the construction of the Agua Pura company's works in this city. An adjourned meeting of the executive committee was held at Mr. Browne's office last evening. Mr. Alexander was present and presented a bid for the works, together with a written proposition and was awarded the contract on the basis of \$92,000.

"The system proposed is the best one imaginable. A bulkhead of a five foot crest is to be built across the Gallinas three-fourths of a mile above the Hot Springs. From the dam one hundred feet of twelve inch pipe will carry water to a settler, with filtering attachment situated on a plateau in the cañon. Into this settling basin, which is 25x100 feet and five feet deep, a stream of water will flow continually so that it will never become stagnant. Out of the settling reservoir for a distance of 25,000 feet a ten inch main will be used in conducting the water toward the city. Then follows 33,800 feet of eight inch main, which completes the pipe line to the north-west corner of the plaza. From there the line radiates in four and six inch mains over the city, giving a pressure of eighty to ninety pounds on the west side and 100 pounds on the east side. The Agua Pura company has entered into an agreement with the county commissioners to supply water for thirty-five hydrants. This will give the city good protection from fire.

"Mr. Alexander was interviewed by an Optic ptebican this morning. He states that it is his calculation to place men at work upon the bulkheads inside of ten days. The pipe has been ordered in Louisville and St. Louis, hydrants of the Holly works, Lockport, and valves from Troy, New York. Just as soon as the iron arrives workmen will begin on the trenches and pipes will be placed in the ground. It is quite evident that the works will be completed by the first of next year. The reputation of Russell & Alexander as builders of water works guarantees for us one of the best systems of water supply in the west."

STATE NOTES

Gleaned From Our Exchanges.

The May Queen shaft has reached a depth of 330 feet and is still in porphyry.

It is currently reported that several doctors are practicing medicine in Leadville without the required diplomas.

According to Assessor Todd's report the assessment of Jefferson county for the current year is \$2,606,053.34, a gratifying increase of \$39,367.36 over that of last year.

Three pupils escaped from the state industrial school of Golden on Friday night last. Mayor Kubler, of Gunnison City, gave five men of sporting proclivities 24 hours to leave town, and they went.

The bank of Crested Butte is now open for business with H. A. W. Tabor & Co. as proprietors.

An excursion will be run from Gunnison City to Denver over the D. & R. G. on Thursday, August 25th.

Fort Collins now boasts of a new daily paper published by the Craft Bros., and called the Daily Express. Success to the new venture.

The citizens' protective union of Jefferson county celebrates its first anniversary on August 28th.

It will require the services of a principal and nine teachers to deal out learning at the Golden schools during the coming season.

The ownership of the Loveland Reporter has passed from the hands of George McClelland to Messrs. Barley & Smart.

The Elk Mountain Pilot says that \$100,000 has been offered for a one-half interest in the Venango mine.

A free reading room has been opened at Ituby Camp.

The assessed value of taxable property of Fremont county for the year 1880 was \$1,697,005; for the year 1881 \$2,125,591, an increase of \$428,596. A pretty good showing for the kingdom of Fremont.

A lodge of the Knights of Honor has been organized in Canon City.

JUSTICE GRANTED.

The Winners of the 1,000 Feet Race Awarded Their Prizes.

Pendegast's Trickery Condemned by Our Fire Department.

A meeting of the Colorado Springs fire department was held on Saturday night for the purpose of closing up tournament affairs and settling all accounts. After adjusting all debts and defraying all expenses incurred by the department for the tournament it was found that there was still on hand a balance of nearly \$200. Upon motion of Foreman Harrison of the W. S. Jackson hose company it was unanimously voted by the department to pay to Messrs. Purple, of Black Hawk, Dixon, of Silver Cliff, and Banks, of Denver, the prizes rightfully won by them in the 1,000 foot race of last Thursday. The total amount awarded was \$85, of which Purple gets \$50, Dixon \$25 and Banks \$10. A motion was also passed at the meeting condemning the actions of Hooks No. 2 of Denver and those of Pendegast in their outrageous and detestable efforts to dishonestly control the 1,000 foot race, and thus defeat those who entered the race with the expectation of seeing fair play. These prizes are awarded to the winners merely as a gift of the Colorado Springs department, and such award was prompted out of a desire of the department to see justice done to all visitors at the tournament. From the time that the race was declared off by the judges, the popular sympathy has been with Purple, and the action taken by the firemen meets with the heartiest support of our citizens. Not only has the GAZETTE condemned the action of Pendegast, but the Leadville and Denver papers have taken the same stand. Had Pendegast entered the race from the start with the intention of giving his competitors an equal show with himself he would not have merited the abuses that have been showered upon him, but as it was he was taken in at his own game, and because he was defeated he resorted to a protest in order to beat the winners, out of their prizes and protect himself and his backers from heavy losses. Such detestable trickery as this could not be countenanced by our firemen, and notwithstanding the fact that the race was declared off and they in no way bound to pay the prizes, they have done so merely out of a desire to see justice done to all. Treasurer Robbins, of the fire department yesterday forwarded the amounts above mentioned to Banks, of Denver and Dixon, of Silver Cliff. As Purple, the winner of the first prize, was still in the city, the money was paid to him personally. At his request we publish the following card of thanks:

A CARD.

COLORADO SPRINGS, August 15th, 1881.
I wish to express my thanks to the Colorado Springs department for the gentlemanly manner in which they treated me, by paying me the \$50 prize which the judges of the State Association said I did not win.

WILL C. PURPLE.

The Grand Cañon Excursion.

Tomorrow (Wednesday) is the day set for the Old Fellows' excursion to the Royal Gorge. The weather for the past week has been very stormy in this vicinity, but from reports we have reason to believe that the Grand Cañon has been spared from any unpleasantness in that quarter.

A special committee has been appointed to prepare refreshments which will be served on the train, so that the excursionists need not put themselves to any trouble about preparing lunches, as there will be enough for all. The bill of fare will consist of sandwiches, cold ham and tongue, hot coffee, ice cream, lemonade, cakes, etc.

Tickets for the round trip may be purchased of the committee of arrangements, who will also give any information desired.

J. G. Warner, at lumber yard.
H. W. Hallett, at Hallett & Baker's.
J. K. Shireman, at A. Sutton & Co.
J. H. Hammond, at D. & R. G. office.
Harry Isles, at GAZETTE office.

The committee earnestly requests as many as possible of those who intend going to purchase their tickets early thereby enabling them to order sufficient cars to avoid crowding. There will be a reclining chair car attached to the train. Don't forget.

SPOTTED TAIL'S MURDER.

Result of a Conspiracy—A Proposed Change.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15.—The Indian bureau today received another report from Agent Cook at Rosebud agency about the killing of Spotted Tail. He had arrested Crow Dog, the murderer, and Black Crow, his accomplice, and sent them to Niobrara for confinement until the arrival of the United States marshal to take charge of them. They will be tried for the murder by the laws of that territory. Black Crow aspired to be chief in place of Spotted Tail and organized a gang of adherents. Crow Dog was his chief assistant. The murder of Spotted Tail was the result of a regular conspiracy to get him out of the way and put Black Crow in his place. Black Crow made no concealment of this, but boasted of it. Cook has appointed White Thunder as temporary chief to succeed Spotted Tail, and recommends Spotted Tail's son to be appointed by the interior department to succeed his father. The prompt arrest of the murderers broke up the conspiracy. All is quiet at the agency.

PURDER PARTISANS.

The following report of a very important suggestion and proposed change in the local Indian government was received at the local

Indian department today from Rosebud Agency:

I stated in my letter of yesterday that the murder of Spotted Tail by Crow Dog and an accomplice named Black Crow, both head men of the Brule Sioux, was the result of a long-standing feud. While this is partially true, new evidences have been developed which disclose a long and well-matured plan to rid themselves of Spotted Tail. The conspirators were few, but of a desperate character, who had fully made up their minds if the chief would not resign they would kill him. The ring leader was Black Crow, who now makes no secret of his intentions. His ambition was to hold Spotted Tail's position and if it could not be accomplished by fair means they didn't scruple to use most foul means. Upon ascertaining these facts I had Black Crow arrested as necessary to the murder and sent him to bear Crow Dog company. With their leader gone the disaffected element will rapidly disperse and no longer exist as an organization.

In connection with the subject of a head chief, if possible, I beg leave to receive your early consideration. The position of head chief is a hindrance to civilization. The main object of this personage is to centralize all power in himself. To do this he must strive to continue the tribal relations, to prevent his people scattering over the reservation for the purpose of taking up allotments of land; he must gather them in villages, where they can keep alive their barbarous customs, dances, etc.; in short, to retain his head as chief over the nation, he must act in opposition to measures adopted by the government for the ultimate civilization of the Indians. Minor chiefs are already squabbling for the office, but I have informed them the appointment and recognition of so important a position must come from the office of Indian affairs. I have, therefore, to recommend that no successor to Spotted Tail be appointed; that his son, young Spotted Tail, be recognized as chief of his own immediate band, so that if at any time a representative of the tribe shall be desired at Washington for conversing upon the interest of his people, he shall be chosen with special reference to his intelligence and loyalty to the government.

If the office of Indian affairs should direct this it will forever preclude the possibility of such an occurrence as that of yesterday. Being of the opinion that this is necessary it should be presented at the coming conference of the honorable secretary of the interior. I appointed White Thunder, chief of the Lower Sioux, to take Spotted Tail's place in the delegation. He is a man of barely ordinary ability, but of unquestioned loyalty, and was the only available person to be found at the time. I trust my action in the matter will receive your approval. I have to add that prompt action in receiving the new chief of Spotted Tail has had the best beneficial effect upon the people at large. All excitement is allayed, and at present one would not imagine we had just passed through a crisis, during which some rash Indian or white might easily have turned the peaceful ending into a terrible tragedy. As it is we have every reason to be thankful. Monday orders will be given for two hundred freighters to proceed landing supplies, as I deemed the better plan to keep the young men busily engaged, thus preventing them from taking advantage of the present situation and stirring up trouble. (Signed) JOHN COOK.

HONORED GUESTS.

Baron Steuben's Descendants Invited to Yorktown.

WASHINGTON, August 15. The state department in answer to inquiries as to whether the descendants of Baron Steuben, of whom there are several in the German army, were to be the Yorktown centennial, wrote the minister at Berlin yesterday. During the darkest period of the revolutionary war, a German soldier of character and distinction tendered his sword in aid of American independence. Frederick William Augustus Baron Steuben joined Washington's disastrous campaign of 1778. The letter then recounts the valuable and skillful services of Steuben, and says he was present at the final surrender at Yorktown in 1781. He then assures the German government that representatives of Baron Steuben will be honored guests of fifty million people of the United States, and that the United States sends out a hearty invitation to them to be present. To Germans in America the visit of Baron Steuben's relations will have something of the revival of family ties, while to all Americans of whatever origin the presence of German guests will afford a fitting opportunity of testifying their respect for that great country within whose limits are included so much of human grandeur and human progress.

THE APACHE OUTBREAK.

Official Report of the Cause of the Trouble.

WASHINGTON, August 15. A report has been received by the interior department from United States Indian Agent Llewellyn, Mesquero Agency, New Mexico, relative to recent depredations committed by a party of Mesquero Apaches. Concerning the cause of this outbreak General Llewellyn writes, under date of July 20th: "Some months ago a lieutenant of the United States army, stationed here, gave a written permit to three Indians at this agency to go to Old Mexico and bring back a party of their friends, whom they claimed had left at the time of the Victoria troubles. This party was due home three weeks ago, but were chased and driven into the mountains, thirty miles from the agency to the south. Since that time they have made, one of the packers for scouts says, three ineffectual efforts to get into the agency, being prevented each time by scouts and soldiers. Finding they could not return to the agency, as they had been led to believe, they concluded to go on the war path. I learn on good authority there are about 70 Indians in this party. Indians here feel badly that their friends could not be permitted to return, but all unite in telling me they will remain quiet and show the great

THE LAND BILL.

Expression of Popular Feeling Against the Lords.

LONDON, August 15. The meeting of a committee of the federation of liberal associations today, in reference to the action of the house of lords on the land bill, was very numerous. Sir Wilfrid Lawson and Monk, Collins, Firth, and Baron, members of parliament, were present. Resolutions were passed declaring the lords had mutilated the land bill in the interest of land owners so as to render it wholly unacceptable, and urging the government to adhere firmly to the bill, which finally left the commons. They also resolved that the actions of the lords raised the constitutional question tending directly to compel the country to consider the possibility of amending the system which enables that irresponsible chamber to defeat the will of the nation. Gladstone received a hundred messages and letters from liberal clubs and other organizations urging the government to remain firm.

The ministers are determined to allow the peers no loophole for escape from the menacing dilemma in which they are placed in reference to the land bill. On one or two minor points concessions will be made so as to treat the peers an opportunity for a timely retreat under cover of partial success.

LONDON, August 15. After Gladstone's reply to Parnell in the house of commons, Dillwyn, liberal, said that he hoped no material concession would be made to an irresponsible body like the house of lords. Daniel Grant, liberal, said he would feel it his duty if a large concession was made, to vote against the government. Gladstone replied he was not surprised at these statements and said it was unnecessary to repeat the declarations he had already made respecting the main principle of the bill. Gladstone assented to several amendments and then moved to agree to amend the house of lords bill giving the landlord access to the land court when he failed to come to an agreement with the tenant. Parnell objected to this concession and a long discussion followed.

Black Hills Carbonates.

DEADWOOD, D. T., August 15.—The Iron Hill mining company organized here today to operate a belt of mines in the new carbonate camp, capitalized at \$25,000. R. C. Lake, president of the First national bank, is the president; R. C. Lake, John Guild, Fred M. Dorington, J. E. Moore and Geo. N. Holway its board of directors; and S. P. Romans, manager. This property embraces seventy acres of mineral lands.

Options on Narrow Gauge.

DENVER, August 15.—The traveling agent's excursion party, consisting of about twenty-five representatives of the principal railroads of the United States, returned this evening from a tour of the Rio Grande road. In a set of resolutions passed they express the opinion that the splendid equipment of Colorado's narrow gauge railroads proved conclusively that narrow gauge roads are of the greatest importance to the future development of this section of the continent. This party take a trip through Clear Creek cañon to-morrow and return east Thursday.

More Apache Depredations.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., August 15.—A ranch fifteen miles miles east from El Rito was burned yesterday. One Mexican woman and boy were killed by the Apaches. We have reliable reports that in all twenty Mexicans and one soldier have been killed, and one white woman captured by the Apaches since the 10th inst. No damage is reported nearer than fifteen miles of the Atlantic & Pacific road. Quite a number of ranchmen are moving together for safety.

Superintendent of the Coast Survey Dead.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15. Superintendent Carlisle P. Patterson, of the coast survey, died today near this city.

Guarding the Mails.

WASHINGTON, August 15. Division superintendent of the United States railway service met today and began the discussion of the question of providing some method of heating postal cars in winter that will not endanger the burning of the car in case of accident to the train.

California's Wish.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 15.—The republican state central committee at a called meeting last Friday evening adopted resolutions asking Senator Miller to urge the appointment of a Californian as secretary of the United States senate, and recommending Marcus D. Boruck for the position.

Desperate Duel.

LEWIS, Ark., August 15.—It is learned that a desperate duel was fought in the Indian nation last week, in which T. O. Carpenter, a Choctaw chief, was fatally wounded, and Colonel Amos Price, a citizen of the Creek nation, was killed. Considerable feeling exists, as both were among the most prominent men in the nation.

Will C. Purple, of the Black Hawk team, is still in the city, and he fully appreciates the act of the fire department whereby he was awarded \$50, the money fairly won by him in the 1,000 foot race of last Thursday.

Mr. Dan Durkee, of the City drug store, has disposed of his interest in the business to Dr. D. B. Fairly, and the name of the firm will in the future be Messrs. Rose & Fairly. Mr. Durkee contemplates a visit to California, where he may conclude to locate in business, but it is to be hoped that he may yet decide to remain in Colorado Springs and embark again in business.

Three of the notorious Allison gang of horse thieves and highwaymen spent Sunday in our county jail. They were brought here from Denver by Sheriff Smith, of Conejos county, on Sunday morning's train, and as the sheriff had some important business with Governor Pitkin, who was at Manitou, the prisoners were left in the jail while Mr. Smith was at Manitou calling on the governor. The trio left yesterday in charge of Sheriff Joe Smith and his deputy for Conejos, where they will be tried before Judge Bradley of

From Wednesday's Daily.

Widow Bedott at the Opera House next Monday and Tuesday nights.

The new Colorado Springs directory will soon be ready for publication.

Hunt's orchestra will in the future furnish the music at the Opera House.

Several fine residences are now in the course of erection in the northern part of the city.

Now that the tournament is over the firemen have abandoned their practice runs entirely.

The Widow Bedott company have posted some fine paper which is attracting considerable attention.

No definite arrangements have as yet been made for the proposed races at the Pike's Peak Driving park.

Agents are canvassing the city for a new directory of California, Montana, Nevada, Wyoming, Nebraska and Colorado.

The Herdic coaches are now on the road and will probably be placed on our streets during the early part of September.

Pike's Peak travel still keeps up and a larger number of visitors have accomplished the ascent this year than ever before.

Only twenty-four hours have elapsed since the last heavy rain, and still the mud in the streets has almost entirely disappeared.

The Denver and New Orleans railroad company is procuring the right of way through several of the ranches east of the city.

Mr. Frank K. Davis, who has been spending the past two months with his brother, Mr. E. L. Davis, returned east yesterday via the Santa Fe.

Mrs. Judge Bowen, of Del Norte, who has been visiting friends in this city for some time past, returned to her home yesterday morning.

Alfred Walker is anxious for another conference with the spirits. He is confident that he could make some astonishing developments on another occasion.

The Rev. J. R. Hill, of St. Louis, has taken possession of Crystal Park, and will at once commence making the much needed improvements. He leaves for St. Louis today on business of importance.

Information has just been received of the sad death of Mr. Jim Phillips in Kansas from the effects of a stroke. Mr. Phillips was for some time a resident of this city and was door-keeper of the house at the last session of the legislature.

Senator Alvin Saunders, of Nebraska, is visiting Colorado Springs. He is the guest of Mr. J. H. Barlow, of the El Paso Bank. He contemplates a visit to southern New Mexico, but he will not go until the president's condition is more favorable than it now is.

The Gothic Miner says that Mr. G. C. Banning, of this city, one of the original owners of the Luoma mine, and now one of the largest stockholders, has just paid 50 cents, cash, for 2,500 shares of stock. Mr. Banning ought to know the value of the mine. Mr. Wm. Mansfield has also purchased stock at the same rate.

The contract has been let for working the Cheyenne Toll road through from Beaver park to Seven lakes, and it is expected that it will be open for carriages by the middle of next week. The hotel at the Seven lakes can accommodate from twenty to thirty guests, and parties who prefer to take their own tents will find good camping grounds at the lakes or at Beaver park, four miles this side. From the lakes to the summit of Pike's Peak by trail it is only four miles.

Annie Eva Fay and her assistants, whoever they may be, left the city at an early hour yesterday morning leaving several unsettled accounts and we understand that they make this their practice wherever they go. Among others who suffered was the dressmaker who provided the medium with the dress which she wore on the stage Sunday night. What advancement can spiritualism make in this or any other land if such impostors as Annie Eva Fay be allowed to travel the country and impose upon the people?

EXCELLENT PROSPECTS.

Colorado Springs People Again in Luck.

Mr. L. A. Walt, of this city, in a letter to the Gothic City Miner, conveys the following important information concerning the Domingo mine, owned by Dr. Lee and several others of this city: "Being recently in Poverty gulch looking at other mines in that very promising camp, I made an unsolicited examination of the Domingo mine, which I regard as being of unusual promise. I take the liberty of calling your attention to it. The property is owned by Harry Lee, Mining company, Dr. Lee and Cal. McClelland. The development has been by tunnel, which has reached a depth of about fifty feet, from which a fine quality of ore has been mined which is high grade, as I saw the follow 3 assays made for the purpose of sorting the ore, viz: 553, 720, 960 and 1330 ounces per ton, which if closely assorted would run away in the thousands. There is now on the dump several tons of ore, and is on the increase from the daily working, which is run day and night. On extending my examination on the surface I am led to conclude from the great number of rich veins or lodes converging at a certain point that future development of this property will disclose one of the largest and richest bodies of mineral to be found in the Elk Mountains. As this property has been developed very quickly, nothing ever having appeared in print in regard to the Domingo mine, I trust I may be pardoned for calling your attention to it. It is certainly a matter of simple justice to our camp to let the outside know that we have such mines.

EXTREMELY DANGEROUS.

Allison and his Pals Taken no Further than Pueblo.

In yesterday's GAZETTE, we stated the Allison gang, in charge of Sheriff Joe Smith, of Conejos county, left for the south on the morning train, but the following from the Chief of Police would indicate that they got no further than Pueblo: "Yesterday's train from Denver brought into the city Sheriff Joe Smith, of Conejos county, and Frank Hyatt, a resident of the same county and a deputy sheriff. They had in charge Charles Allison and his two accomplices, who have made life a terror in Southern Colorado for some time past. This gang, it will be remembered, was nabbed at Albuquerque, New Mexico, several weeks ago, and taken to Denver for safe keeping for the time being, it being considered extremely dangerous at that time to lodge them in the Conejos county jail, where they belong. The officers were en route to Conejos county with the prisoners, we learned from Sheriff Smith, but upon reaching Pueblo news was received that a mob was awaiting the arrival of the prisoners at Alamosa, and that it would be impossible to take them through there without a very strong guard, hence the officers decided to leave the prisoners in the Pueblo county jail, in charge of Sheriff Price, until the next term of the district court in Conejos county, which occurs some time in November. The prisoners were all heavily handcuffed and shackled, and Sheriff Price and his deputies at once hustled the prisoners into a hack and conveyed them to the county jail, where they now are and will remain until the next term of court in Conejos county, when they will be taken there for trial. Smith and Hyatt left on the afternoon train for the south. They expressed themselves as having no fear but what they could get the men through all right, but it might result in bloodshed, hence the safer alternative was adopted. Allison and his pals expressed themselves as willing to try it if the officers would give them a chance for their lives, but, as before stated, the officers thought better of their first resolution and left them here, where they at least will be safe for the present. The reason for taking the prisoners to Conejos was the expense of keeping them in the Arapahoe county jail. Conejos county has a jail of its own, and the authorities were of the opinion that that was the place for the prisoners to be housed. The wisdom of such a course is of course better understood by those most interested, though there are many who have not forgotten the difficulty of getting these notorious outlaws away from the south after their capture. The officers, however, thought that the feeling was much stronger against the prisoners at that time than now, and that consequently the prisoners could be successfully removed from Arapahoe to Conejos county. The news received at this point, however, that a reception awaited the gay and festive roadagents, caused the officers in charge to change their minds and leave the prisoners here. It will now be three or four months before the prisoners are removed from the Pueblo county jail, but whenever they are taken out, strategy will have to be used or they will never be landed safely in the Conejos county jail. That there would have been trouble if the prisoners had gone through yesterday there can be no doubt, and while they deserve death for their many deeds of outwary, now that they are in the hands of the law, we believe in the law taking its own course, and all will agree that the officers discharged their duty in the strictest sense of the word."

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending August 15th, 1881:

Anthony, Frank R. Mangum, Pat J. 3
Barker, Mrs. Chas. McAttee, Jno. L. 3
Bowler, Bart. Mesparton, Ed.
Burgess, Will E. Miller, Oliver
Cutter, Albertine. Miller, James
Charles, W. A. Myers, Mrs. L.
Chapp, Wm. Ranch, John
Ellis, A. Reed, Mrs. C.
Evans, Miss Emma Redburn, Oliver
Fisher, Mrs. W. D. Ryan, Philip J.
Gibson, A. S. Stryker, Chas.
Hill, Roger Vanderhoff, Mrs. Geo.
Hill, Napoleon Wagner, Mrs. Mina
Hoffler, George Wilson, Mrs. A. D.
Hooker, Frank P. Foreign.
Johnson, John W. Harris, S. P.
Kearney, Joe M. Howell, Christian
Lovelady, Geo. W. Jones, Mrs. J. A.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertisements," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty 30 days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

E. I. PRICE, P. M.

From Thursday's Daily.

The Venango.

Mr. J. F. Seldomridge has recently returned from an inspection of his mines in the Gunnison. He has brought some very rich and interesting specimens with him. The Venango seems to be generally considered one of the richest mines in this camp. The Democrat of Leadville, in a carefully written letter, gives the following accurate statement of the development of these mines:

"The Silver Mountain Mining company, of which Mr. N. Tooker, of Jersey City, is president, G. De LaVerne, of Colorado Springs, vice president, and J. F. Seldomridge, secretary and treasurer, have ten claims in the Italy district, one of which is attracting marked attention, and is even now classed with the best mines of the camp, although its value has only recently been discovered. The mine referred to is the Venango. It is one mile from Irwin, easily accessible, and in the hands of parties who intend to develop it thoroughly, having the positive assurance that to do so will add in no small degree to the fame of Irwin and give a double return for every dollar invested. There is now on the claim a tunnel 151 feet in length, cutting the vein. This tunnel will be driven to a still greater length. At a length of 138 feet drifting on the vein was commenced. This drift is forty-eight feet in length and in it a vein has been sunk to a depth of fifty feet on the vein and a cross vein encountered. Drifting was then commenced both ways from the vein following on the vein to the east a length of seventy feet in order to strike a shaft sunk sixty-five feet east of the tunnel. Beyond this shaft there is a drift of 125 feet along the vein at the same level with the tunnel. A great deal of stopping has been done. The vein varies in width from three to five feet with a pay streak of from six to fifteen inches in width which will average unassorted, sixty ounces per ton although the first class ore gives an average of four hundred ounces to the ton. The work of

development will be continued by a new tunnel, 370 feet long, 180 feet below the present tunnel. The main object now seems to be to open stopping ground. A great deal of ore has been shipped with the present development, all of which has been made since April last. The ore vein carries ruby and brittle silver with black sulphur and galena. Mr. E. Copley is superintending the work of development.

The Omega, another claim, owned by this company, has on it a tunnel 165 feet in length in which, at a length of ninety feet, native silver was found. Still further developments are being made with encouraging results. Of the other claims belonging to the company, the Zumbo, Tacoma and Chicoma are the only ones that are being developed at present. The well known Prof. Van Diest has recently made a thorough inspection of the Venango and several other of the properties named and gives a most encouraging report of them. Their extensive development means new riches for Irwin and the Gunnison country."

WIDOW BEDOTT.

This Dramatic Oddity at the Opera House Next Week.

On next Monday and Tuesday evenings our citizens will have an opportunity of witnessing at the Opera House the production of the very laughable dramatic oddity, "Widow Bedott," by the J. H. Haverly company, with Charles B. Bishop as the inimitable widow. With this absurdly humorous production our play-going public is perfectly familiar, although never before has it been produced in this city. The farcical dramatization of the Bedott papers and Bishop's impersonation of the widow have for some time past and still continue to draw crowded houses wherever the company appears. Neil Burgess established for himself quite a reputation as personator of the widow, but Bishop's rendition of the same character is said to be so far superior to that of Burgess that there is no comparison. Below we print a selection from the Salt Lake Tribune, which will give somewhat of an idea how the play was received in the Mormon settlement:

"If there ever was a piece over which an audience ran the risk to dislocate the spinal marrow of their backbones," it is Petrolium V. Nasby's threepiece farce of Widow Bedott. This inexhaustible mine of mirth is so well known to the Ogden public by repeated performances, all of them largely attended, that we will forbear entering into the details of the matter, and only say a few words concerning the actors, or rather artists. For such, indeed, are the leading characters of the piece. Comparisons are odorous, and there are as many styles of conception and execution of a given character, as there are performers; hence we looked on Mr. Bishop's "Widow" forgetful of all other impersonations of the irrepressible, loquacious dame. His facial display could not be surpassed, his volubility was that of a parrot, his acting immensely ludicrous, his make-up irresistible. Mr. Burgess, as Elder Smith, gave a life like portraiture of the ranting, avocative, tinorous preacher. Of Mr. Sutherland's "Tim Crane" it was only to be regretted that he made no more appearance after the first act, this grief to mitigate. The rest of the support was equally commendable, and the whole performance ran off as a charm."

STATE NOTES.

Gleaned From Our Exchanges.

Haverly's Widow Bedott company is drawing large houses in Leadville.

Ten members of the alumni of Monmouth college, Illinois, held a reunion at Leadville on Tuesday night last.

The ninth annual exhibition of the Colorado Industrial association will take place at Denver from the 13th to the 17th of September inclusive.

Edward Goodrich, a young man of Lacrosse, Wis., who came in possession of \$50,000 from his father's estate less than a year ago, is suffering with delirium tremens in the Durango jail without a penny that he can call his own.

The Puzzle mine at Rico has been sold to H. D. Dumont of New York for the sum of \$70,000.

Another flood in the Platte river on Monday night caused considerable damage and interrupted railway travel on the South Park.

Says the Alamosa Independent, Judge Bowen shipped Thursday of last week, 100 pounds of gold from his mine at Summit.

The Boulder industrial association will commence on Wednesday, September 7th and last four days.

A money order department has been established at the Loveland post office.

The Western National bank, of South Pueblo, reports deposits for the two days they have been open of \$70,000.

Yesterday was pay day at the Pueblo steel works. The amount distributed was \$23,000.

The Denver city council have agreed upon a site for a public park.

E. H. Buck, editor and proprietor of the Spirit of the Times, New York, is visiting the Gunnison country.

Hon. H. M. Teller was in the city yesterday.

It is much cooler than it was this time last month.

Eastern mail from the south was one hour late yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Kelly, of Boston, are guests at the Beebe house, Manitou.

Sheriff Smith wears a handsome gold badge, the gift of Deputy Sheriff Dana.

Tickets for the Widow Bedott performance have not as yet been placed on sale.

Mr. F. L. Martin and wife left for Silver Cliff on the morning express yesterday.

Mr. J. B. Best, of the New York City post-office, called upon Postmaster Price yesterday.

The old tournament track on Nevada Avenue is a favorite speeding ground for the fast roadsters.

Haverly's Widow Bedott company will close their season at Denver during the latter part of this month.

Mr. Charles S. Gled, the leading literary light of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and one of the most popular railroad men in the west, was in the city yesterday.

Ruxton creek water is still roily from the effects of the recent storm.

Conductor Greer, of the Denver & Rio Grande, was in the city yesterday.

Only three more weeks of vacation for the school children before the opening of the public schools.

Strange as it may seem the ranchmen in the eastern part of the county are still suffering for the want of rain.

The main irrigation ditch where it was washed out by the recent heavy rain has not as yet been repaired.

From present indications the Manitou season will keep up much later than the first of September this year.

Mr. F. A. Xims' pictures of the various state fire companies taken during the tournament are selling rapidly.

Efforts are being made to have Emma Abbott give us at least one night of opera during her Colorado engagement.

The Rev. G. T. LeBoutillier, rector of Grace Episcopal church, accompanied by his family returned yesterday from Edgerton.

Mr. J. H. Love, formerly of Messrs. Love & Thall, the theatrical managers of Denver, is in advance of the Widow Bedott company.

The Rev. A. R. Howbert left on Tuesday night for the Kerber creek district where he is quite extensively interested in the mines.

As yet but one right of way deed for the Denver & New Orleans railroad in this county has been filed with County Clerk Eaton.

Haverly's Widow Bedott company at the opera house next Monday and Tuesday evenings with Charles B. Bishop in the title role.

The Denver & New Orleans railroad is advertising for men to work on the line of the road at Hill's ranch, about ten miles east of the city.

Mr. E. F. Whedon is a one-tenth owner of the Domingo mine of which we published so flattering an account in yesterday's issue of the GAZETTE.

The J. M. Sigafus Hose company had a very pleasant and enjoyable reception at the residence of Mr. G. S. Barnes on Kiowa street last evening.

There is a bad break in one of the irrigation flumes which cross Pike's Peak Avenue, at the corner of Tejon street, which demands immediate attention.

Fifty-seven pieces of baggage were handled at the depot upon the arrival of the morning train yesterday. This number only includes trunks and not satchels.

Mr. Frank McCuneley, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., lately connected with the Spaulding house, has gone on a visit to Denver and the northern part of the state.

Sam Walker, who was sent to Leadville by a party of Kentucky capitalists to represent their mining interests there, is short from six to seven thousand dollars in his accounts.

Mr. Charles Elwell's handsome new residence on Weber street is fast approaching completion. It will be one of the most expensive and most convenient structures in the city.

Mr. H. Booker, of the firm of Lowther & Booker, suddenly disappeared on the eve of the 16th. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his many friends.

There will be still another of the popular three dollar excursions from Denver to Manitou next Sunday. These excursions have become very successful from the time they were first established.

Messrs. Russell and Alexander will in a few days commence the construction of the Agua Fria water works at Las Vegas. The work could not have been entrusted to a more reliable or better experienced firm than the above.

One hundred and sixty-four people from here and Manitou and seven from Pueblo, joined the Old Fellows' excursion to the Grand Cañon yesterday. It is estimated that the committee will realize fully \$200 from the enterprise.

It required six coaches to convey the patrons of the Old Fellows' excursion to the Grand Cañon yesterday. It was one of the most successful excursions that has left the city in some time and all returned last night well pleased with the day's trip.

Mr. Tom Atchison, who has the first five miles of the contract for grading the Manitou extension of the Denver & Rio Grande through Ute Pass, will commence work on the same next Monday. He now has a large force of men engaged in straightening the track of the D. & R. G., just south of the city.

A colored man yesterday related to a crowd of bystanders on Tejon street, the circumstances of his visit to Evergreen Cemetery as the guide of Anna Eva Fay's manager. The object of the visit was to gather data for the purported spiritual communications which were read to the audience at the Opera House on Sunday night. The colored gentleman received for his services the extravagant sum of 50 cents.

Quite a large number of people assembled at Grace Episcopal church yesterday afternoon to witness the marriage of Mr. F. L. Jones, of the United States signal service, to Miss Nellie C. Stanley, daughter of Mr. John Stanley of this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. S. Jones, brother of the groom. Mr. J. W. D. Stovell acted as usher and best man. Immediately after the ceremony the bride and groom were driven to the depot where they took the 4.10 p. m. train for Denver. After visiting various towns in the northern part of the state they will return to this city and take up their permanent residence.

GUTEAU'S ATTEMPT.

He is Found in His Cell With A Knife.

And Makes A Desperate Attempt on the Guard's Life.

He is Excited by News of the President's Condition.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—This morning at 4:30 while Mr. W. C. McGill, one of the guards at the jail, was passing through the corridor, something in the appearance of Giteau's cell attracted his attention. Entering the cell he found the assassin in possession of a knife. How he obtained it is a mystery. When he demanded the knife Giteau refused to surrender it. Mr. McGill drew a pistol and then an exciting tussle ensued, Giteau making every exertion to get the pistol from the guard. He succeeded after a struggle but McGill after most strenuous exertion regained possession of it. In the scuffle that followed the pistol was discharged and the report brought other guards to the assistance of McGill and Giteau was finally disarmed. He had succeeded, however, in cutting McGill's clothing pretty badly and came very near inflicting a dangerous wound. Giteau pretended to be crazy and complained that his pistol had been taken from him. All the facts indicate that Giteau was probably meditating escape and he had formed some desperate plan. His assumption of insanity is believed to be a dodge as he has acted as if perfectly sane all along.

The news in the jail of the president's critical condition and the strengthening of the jail guard yesterday, excited Giteau, causing him to pace his cell and ask anxiously for the president. When the story reached the jail that the president was dying Giteau climbed up the window and otherwise seemed excited. The guard, W. C. McGill, watched him closely, fearing he would attempt suicide, and upon opening the cell and seeing something in his hands and fearing it was a knife, said: "What are you doing with that knife?" Giteau looked up excitedly and said: "So help me God, I have no knife." McGill insisted he had, when Giteau furiously sprang at his throat. McGill drew back and the knife entered his coat collar, cutting off the upper button and made a clean stroke to the left shoulder. The guard cocked a revolver when Giteau dropped his knife and grasped the pistol, crying for help, and saying he was being shot. The pistol accidentally discharged and the guards entering disarmed Giteau who says he was acting in self-defense. Babe Bonford, who formerly occupied the cell, had probably concealed the knife there which Giteau found. It is a cheese or criminal substitute for a jack knife, razor or dagger. The blade is two or three inches long and half an inch broad. When the guard remarked he thought the pistol shot had settled the dog, Giteau, who was pleased at the escape, said: "My dear sir, that is too important a subject for joking. A life is valuable."

McGill thinks that Giteau supposed the president was dead and was trying thus to prove his insanity. Giteau could have had nothing against McGill who is a pleasant man. He had no possible chance of escape. Nobody about the jail will talk at present. It will be thoroughly investigated how Giteau got the knife. Twenty men and three commissioned officers now guard the jail. The prisoner is vigilantly watched.

DENVER.

A Conscientious Committee—A Public Meeting Called to Discuss the Capital Question.

DENVER, August 17.—The executive committee which was recently appointed by the board of trade to agitate the capital question in favor of Denver to-day adopted resolutions resigning their positions, assigning as a reason therefor that the erroneous impression has gone forth that large sums of money were to be used to secure the capital for Denver at the coming election, and that they do not understand there is such intention or disposition on the part of the citizens of Denver, and they believe that a money campaign for such a purpose would be exceedingly unwise, unfair, and improper. They recommend that the board of trade call a public meeting to discuss the question and select a judicious committee to circulate such information as to advantages enjoyed by Denver as a place where the capital should be located permanently as will enable the electors to vote intelligently on the question. In accordance with the above recommendation the board of trade has called a meeting of the citizens to be held at the district court room Friday next.

BORDER DIFFICULTIES.

Mexicans Murder a Party of American Avengers Forming to Cross the Border. Serious Complication Feared.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 17.—A Tombstone, A. T., dispatch to the Epitaph contains the following particulars of the border troubles. A party consisting of Wm. Lang, Dick Gray, Jim Cane, Charles Snow, Thomas D. Clinton, Wm. Beyers and Harry Ernschaw camped last Friday night in Guadalupe Cañon about one hundred and ten miles east of Tombstone and very near to the Mexican line. Early Saturday morning the party was attacked by Mexicans and Lang, Gray, Cane, Snow and Clinton were killed. Beyers escaped with a wound in the abdomen while Ernschaw ran away amidst a shower of bullets. It is estimated that the Mexican party numbered twenty-five to thirty men. The condition of the camp indicated that the attack was made just as the murdered men were getting

up. One had evidently been killed while lying down. Cane was a fugitive from justice and an outlaw, and six bullets struck him. Lang was a man about twenty-two years of age, and had been in that section of the country with cattle about three months ago, and came to Arizona from Kansas five months ago. He and his father are men of large capital, and have extended experience in the stock business. The son was bringing some cattle for the Tombstone market when killed. The immediate cause of the killing was as follows:

A party of rustlers as they are called went into Mexico and stole cattle. They were followed by the Mexicans who got so close to them that they were obliged to abandon the stock. This was done in the vicinity of late murder. The Mexicans took the stock and started back home, at the same time packing such cattle and horses as they chanced to meet. The stock was missed at a party of sixteen Americans started in pursuit, overtook the Mexicans and had a fight with them, and retook the stock. This occurred during the latter part of July. It is probable that the recent raiders were sons of the same party defeated last month.

Great excitement prevailed in the vicinity of Tombstone. A large party has been raised to avenge the murders. The Clinton boys whose father was murdered, have raised a body of men altogether numbering over 20 as desperate a gang as could be imagined. They will carry war into Mexico. Great apprehension is felt for the Americans as it more than likely be a war of retaliation. We are hourly expecting a collision. The Mexican troops are in force on the line and woe to the invaders. Governor Fremont being absent there is no head to the American forces and lawlessness seems to be the order of the day. Serious international complications will arise unless immediate steps are taken to stop the movement.

A Train Delayed.

DURANGO, August 17.—The train to Durango is delayed by five miles of washout in Chama.

Struck by Lightning.

DENVER, August 17.—A man named Don has employed at Noah Cairn's sheep ranch near Fox Aler was found this morning near the ranch. It is supposed he was struck by lightning last night. The hair on the back of his head was singed off and he was cut in several places.

Indians Kill Two Men.

ANTONIO, COLO., August 17.—Three herders were attacked by Indians in a pasture near last night. Two were killed and others escaped. The bodies of the two murdered men were found this morning.

Exchange in the East.

NEW YORK, August 17.—The public sentiment of excitement for the second week August shows similar shrinkage in business as last year during the same period. Exchange has not been so small at any other time since September as they were last week. Meanwhile Baltimore is the only considerable city which does not show an increase in prices. The following are the gains for a week ending the 6th at San Francisco, at the 13th at other cities:

New York	1
Boston	1
Philadelphia	1
Chicago	1
Cincinnati	1
St. Louis	1
Milwaukee	1
San Francisco	1
Portland	1
Louisville	1
New Orleans	1
Providence	1
Hartford	1
Kansas City	1
Indianapolis	1
St. Paul	1
New Haven	1
Lowell	1
Worcester	1

The decrease at Baltimore was three cents of one per cent. Total exchanges for week ending August 13th of New York to the total was \$80,247,000 or 28 per cent over the corresponding period last year.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

Meeting at Cologne of Association for Reform of the Law of Nations.

LONDON, August 17.—The conference of the association for the reform and codification of the law of nations which convened at Cologne, Germany, yesterday, holds its session in the great hall of Hansa. The regular officers of the association are: Honorary president, Right Hon. Lord O'Hagan; president, Right Hon. Sir R. J. Phillimore; and vice-presidents from the United States, Chin Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, and Norway and Sweden. The vice presidents from the United States include Chief Justice Waite, the supreme court, and Justice Field, Hon. John Jay, Hon. Carl Schurz, Hon. Day Dudley Field, the late president of the association, Judge Charles A. Peabody and Gen. James Grant Orison. The subject to be discussed at the conference are public international law, international commercial law and international maritime law and embrace also arbitration and disarmament. Among the American delegates who have to attend the conference are D. D. Field, A. P. Barnard, Charles A. Peabody and others. The conference will represent all principal nations in the world. It is the ninth conference of this association and is expected to surpass all previous ones.

NEW YORK.

The Coming Wheat Crop Reviewed. NEW YORK, August 17.—The Times in a review of the latest statistics of the wheat crop thinks it is within bounds to estimate our surplus for export from old and new crops at 130,000,000 bushels, California at Oregon contributing not less than 66,000,000 bushels. From all obtainable data it appears that Europe will call on us for 60,000,000 bushels less than she took last year but demand will absorb nearly all our available surplus and would far exceed it but for old stock on hand. The recent sharp advance in wheat to \$1.33 per bushel, which is seven cents higher than the average of the last ten years, is not wholly speculative and may be taken as an indication of the widespread conviction that the demand for home use and foreign export during the year will practically exhaust our supply.

Gold From England.

NEW YORK, August 17.—The Commercial Bulletin says: The notable event of the day was that about two million dollars of gold was started from London for New York today which is expected to cause an advance in bank of England to-morrow.

From Friday's Daily.

Charles Cavender, of Leadville, was in the city yesterday.

A baseball club has been organized at South Platte and named after J. B. Orman.

Line of Herdic coaches to the beer garden is a paying investment just at present.

H. D. Dumont of New York, an extensive owner of Colorado mining properties, is in the city.

Season Crystal Park will be one of the advertised attractions surrounding Colorado Springs.

Special train containing several of the officials passed north about seven last evening.

H. Woodgate, formerly of this city, recently opened a wholesale boot and shoe store at South Pueblo.

Smith & King have opened a confectionery store on south Tejon street, opposite National hotel.

H. M. Teller, who has been in the several days, left for Silver Cliff on the morning express yesterday.

I. Booker, of the firm of Lowther & turned up all right again yesterday to get gratification of his many friends.

Mary Denney, of La Junta, Colorado, in years, walked to the summit of Pikes Peak and back on last Monday and Tuesday.

Sheet for the Widow Bedott per at the Opera House on next Monday is now open at E. P. Howland's.

Ana Rossa, of Chicago, who has been in the city, left for the east yesterday.

Will be an excursion from Leadville on next Sunday. It is the same one prevented from coming by the storm wind.

Trains will be run from Manitou on nights of the Widow Bedott per for the convenience of those who to attend.

A. Weston, the architect, is now plans for a handsome seven room house on north Cascade ave.

Wesley came in from his ranch located in the country. He reports that had some rain there, but not as much as here.

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Wesley came in from his ranch located in the country. He reports that had some rain there, but not as much as here.

Deeds conveying over \$12,000 worth of coal lands lying east of the city from the possession of Mr. Matt France, to that of Charles Wheeler, trustee, have been filed at the county clerk's office within the past two days. Mr. Wheeler is supposed to represent the Denver & New Orleans railroad in the purchase.

Dr. Fogg, a prominent dentist of Philadelphia, and Mr. Trimble of the same city, secretary and treasurer of the Pittsburgh, Buffalo and Western railway, who have spent the past month in viewing the beauties of Colorado together, return to the City of Brotherly Love to-day. They have "done" Denver, Leadville and Pueblo, but have devoted most of their time to Colorado Springs, Manitou and vicinity. They concede to Denver and Leadville the palm for bustle, activity and mud, and to Pueblo they give credit for heat and dust, but as a place to live in and enjoy life they choose Colorado Springs over any city in the west.

Colorado College Library. Notice is hereby given that the College library is now furnished with two complete catalogues. First a catalogue of subjects written upon cards which are arranged in the same order as the books upon the shelves, viz: according to Dewey's system of subject classification, and second an author's catalogue, a book in which the names of authors are arranged alphabetically, each followed by the names of his works which are contained in the library. Both these catalogues are at the service of those who use the library.

As, notwithstanding the notice given in this paper on July 7th, many citizens who wish to draw books are still ignorant of the rules, library hour, etc., these are here rehearsed: The library is at present open every day, Sundays excepted, from 11 a. m. till noon. At the beginning of the coming term this hour may probably be changed and it may be necessary to limit the opening of the library to certain days of the week, but due notice of any such change will be given in the GAZETTE.

One book may be drawn at a time, to be retained one week and to be brought back to the library for renewal if future reading is desired. Any citizen of Colorado Springs may draw books free of charge but if a book be kept more than one week a fine of five cents per day is imposed.

PURPLE--PENDEGAST.

Judge Smythe's Opinion of the 1,000 Feet Foot Race.

Mr. Thomas Smythe, of Pueblo, one of the judges at the tournament, in conversation with a Chieftain reporter gave the following opinion of the 1,000 foot race, over which there has been so much controversy:

Yesterday in conversation with Thomas S. Smythe, who acted as one of the judges at the late tournament, we were informed that the judges were not unanimous in their decision regarding the 1,000 foot race, which Pendergast tried to win by jockeying. Mr. Moore, of Trinidad, another one of the judges, and Mr. Smythe held that the race was a perfectly fair one, and that Messrs. Purple, Dixon and Banks had won the respective prizes in that race in a fair manner, and were entitled to the money. Four other judges, however, decided that the race was not fairly run, and therefore should be declared off. Messrs. Moore and Smythe, however, handed in a minority report on the subject. Mr. Smythe says the race was as fair a one as was ever run anywhere, and that Pendergast beat himself by his contemptible trickery. This is the universal belief of everybody who saw the race and we are inclined to adopt it as the only correct one that has been advanced. If our state tournaments are to be controlled by professional foot-racers, it is about time they were done away with.

THE LUONA MINE.

Good Prospects Notwithstanding the Reports to the Contrary.

Mr. L. A. Vait, formerly a resident of this city and a man who has had no little experience in the Colorado mines, contributes the following letter to the Gothic City Miner in which he conveys the impression that the Luona mine is far from being the moneyless property that Curragan, the mining expert, represents it to be: "As there appears to be a great effort made by some unknown parties to back-up the Luona mine, if you choose to give me room I will give you observation of the mine. First I will say, I have not one cent's interest, only as to the general welfare of our camp, in the Luona mine. I have been now nine years digging in the Elk mountains; have opened a number of averaged mines; have mined in other parts of Colorado since 1860; have seen nearly every good mine in the state, and now after more than a week's steady examination and prospecting the Luona property, I can say that I have never seen a mine that excels the Luona. I have traced and prospected the Luona vein proper for its whole length. I find in its 1,500 feet 27 distinct veins, running and being swallowed up by the great mother Luona vein. Many of these are good profit. I find that there is at the present workings of the Luona mine a huge body of mineral not surpassed by any other body in Colorado. There is now a cross cut run in the vein that shows nearly all the rich silver ore for over twenty feet, and the end is not yet. Its depth is not known, but I think within 100 feet from the present workings there is more silver bullion than in any other piece of ground of equal size in Colorado. Now we all know that all those backtracking lies either by Curragan or any others are in the interest of a few outsiders, who want to steal Luona stock. We all know that Luona stock is held stiff at 60 cents, and that every spare dollar that the men have, that know anything of the mine, are putting it in stock at 60 cents, and miners are glad to work on the mine and takes their pay in stock at the same price, for they know that it soon will be worth double or triple what they now have to pay for it."

The Anti-Monopoly Conference.

UTICA, August 18. —About fifty delegates were present at the opening of the anti-monopoly conference to-day. After a long speech by L. E. Chittenden, General Alexander S. Deven was elected president. Very many vice-presidents were chosen. Horatio Seymour delivered an address in the evening.

REAL ESTATE BOOM.

The Sales Amount to Over \$50,000 for the Past Three Weeks.

Prices Rapidly Advancing and Prospects Good for the Future.

The real estate transfers reported below by M. L. DeCoursey, real estate agent, cover a period of three weeks, ending yesterday. They show a very active market at rising figures, and especially is this the case regarding lots in this city. The summary of sales as recorded with the county clerk, is as follows:

Sales of Colorado Springs property	\$33,333.00
Sales of Colorado City property	250.00
Sales of Manitou property	125.00
Sales of Monument property	22.50
Sales of country property	16,500.00
Total	\$50,230.50

In addition to the above, government patents covering 1,677 acres were placed on record. Following is the list of recorded deeds in detail, viz:

Colorado Springs company to Joseph Foss, lot 16, blk 205, add 2 8 175

Colorado Springs company to Edwin J. Eaton, lots 1 and 2, blk 83 2500

Colorado Springs company to E. P. Tenney, lot 1, blk 205, add 1 1500

Colorado Springs company to Louisa DeLange, lot 2, blk 122 330

A. L. Lawton to Lucy F. Wheeler, lot 7, blk 1, Lawton's subdiv, blk 239, add 1 200

E. F. Wheldon to Annie Oldroyd, e half, lot 14, blk 94 500

L. R. Allen and Celia A. Weibree to Elsie C. Monk, s 1/2 of ne 1/4 of nw 1/4 of sw 1/4, sec 8, tp 14, r 66, 5 acres 450

Wm. S. Jackson to Wm. L. King, lots 9 and 10, blk 41 1200

Samuel B. Westerfield to Fanny F. Hall, lot 1/2 of ne 1/4 of nw 1/4 of sw 1/4 of sw 1/4, sec 8, tp 14, r 66, 5 acres 425

Sarah M. Coughlin to L. D. Coombs, and 1/2 interest in e 30 ft, lots 7 and 8, blk 72 537

Wm. R. James to Henry L. Benjamin, lot 2, blk 267, add 1 1000

L. D. Coombs to Alfred F. Carpenter, lots 17 and 18, blk 71 6,000

Joseph Foss to Henry Herbst, lot 1, blk 305, add 2 900

James W. Baldwin to Joseph Foss, lot 18, in subdiv, blks 259 and 260, add 1 500

Oscar H. Platt to Timothy F. Clifford, and 1/2 of lot 8, blk 276, add 1 450

C. F. Niece to Joseph Foss, lot 5, Humphrey's & Sumner's subdiv, blk 256, add 1 135

Chas. Halliwell, trustee, to J. E. Dain, lot 20, Edgerton's subdiv, blk 244, add 1 325

Martha J. Douglas to Jacob W. Harding, lot 4, blk 94 1050

Warren F. Eastman to Frederic H. Sharpless, lot 1, Copley's subdiv, lots 9, 10 and 11, blk 102 1250

Allice J. Ward to Geo S. Smith, sr., n hf lot 7, blk 22, add 1 2500

E. T. Ensign and F. G. Rowe to Charab A. Rowe, lots 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, blk 1, Ensign's addition 950

Joel H. Wade to Mrs. Lenora J. Glenn, lot 4, blk 1, Young's subdiv, blks 250 and 252, add 1 210

G. S. Holmes to M. L. DeCoursey, s hf of s hf lot 4, blk 203, add 1 275

Sarah J. Hildreth to Frank W. McNair, e hf blk 214, add 1 2,000

M. G. Smith to Chas. Halliwell, 100x 190 ft, on sw cor blk 215, add 1 420

E. T. Ensign and F. G. Rowe to Lilla B. Ensign, lots 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, blk 2, Ensign's addition 950

J. H. Woodgate to R. C. Lyon, s hf of s hf lot 4, blk 23, add 1 (nominal) 1

Thomas W. Hull to Mary Sanders, lot 3, blk 114 2,100

Charles Walker to Sarah A. Hemenway, lots 17, 18, and 19, blk 270, add 1 2,350

Ellen S. Mellen, trustee, to Henry Thomas Wagner, lot 13, blk 31 2,000

Henry Limbach to Daniel L. Eppler, lots 2 and 15, blk 6, town of Monument 22

Irvin R. Williams to Frank B. Snyder, w hf lot 20, blk 157, Colorado City 200

Samuel Bowman and wife to W. G. R. Talley, and 1/2 of ne qr of se qr, and se qr of ne qr, sec 19, tp 14, r 66, 80 acres 1,000

Matt France to Chas. Wheeler, trustee, e hf of nw qr, sec 24, tp 14, r 65, and se qr of sw qr, sec 13, and s hf of se qr, and nw qr of se qr, sec 24, r 65, 240 acres 500

F. H. Austin to Fleming Neff, se qr of nw qr, and sw qr of se qr, sec 11, tp 13, r 66, 80 acres 100

Matt France to Chas. Wheeler, se qr, sec 13, and se qr of ne qr, sec 24, tp 14, r 65, 200 acres 2,600

A. C. Ledy to Wm. Logan, w 25 ft, lot 22, blk A, Manitou 125

Matt France to Chas. Wheeler, trustee, w hf sec 19, tp 14, r 64, and sw qr of ne qr, sec 24, tp 14, r 65, 360 acres 9,000

B. L. Crowell to Matt France, se qr of ne qr, sec 24, tp 14, r 65, 40 acres 1,000

Fanny Sherman to Matt France, the undivided 1/2 of the se qr, sec 13, tp 14, r 65 500

Archie C. Fisk to Matt France, the undivided 1/2 of the se qr, sec 13, tp 14, r 65 500

Frank J. Whitney to the Denver & Rio Grande R. Co., right-of-way deed 350

John McDonald et al. to John Pring, the se qr of the se qr, sec 35, tp 11, r 67, 40 acres 500

Henry H. Bean to James H. Laramour, the sw qr of the se qr, sec 7, and the nw qr of the ne qr, and the n hf of the nw qr of sec 18, tp 13, r 70—190 acres 500

C. E. Wellesley and Chas. Stockbridge to the D. & R. G. R. Co., lot 22 in Stockbridge & Stephenson's addition 150

Nearly five million words were telegraphed last year by the Western Press Association.

A CREEPY TRAMP.

Out Dat Watermelon.

Shortly before noon yesterday a tramp of rather shabby appearance presented himself at the residence of Mr. Bennett on North Tejon street and asked for something to eat. A gentleman who is not endowed with the best of health and the only man in the house at the time answered his call. As the tramp assumed a very arrogant and offensive manner for a man of his cloth his application for food was not complied with. The refusal seemed to aggravate him, and as he stepped from the door to take his departure he spied lying upon the porch a watermelon. Not thinking that he was watched he stooped down, picked it up and started off. He had advanced but a short distance when the gentleman who had been watching approached and commanded the tramp to give up the stolen food. The tramp, seeing that the gentleman was sickly and without strength sufficient to grapple with him, paid but little attention to what he said, and so much as remarked that he would eat that watermelon or die in the attempt.

The gentleman again ordered him to give up the melon in a more forcible tone and at the same time approached the tramp as if to lay violent hands on him. Seeing that he meant what he said the tramp lay down the melon, pulled from his belt a ponderous knife and threatened to do the occupant of the premises bodily harm. As the gentleman was without a weapon and not much versed in this mode of warfare, he withdrew to a safe distance and sounded an alarm at which the villainous tramp took flight and fled toward the Monument bottom.

The case was at once reported to the police and had it not been for the delay occasioned by the getting out of the warrant, the sounder might have been captured. As it was he had abundance of time to make good his escape.

VICE PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

We all hope that President Garfield will get well, but his condition is now so serious that we must consider those questions which will arise in case of his death. On the gloomy days in the beginning of July, the succession of Vice-President Arthur was frequently discussed in its various hearings. His undignified conduct in going into a fight against the administration at Albany just before the shooting of Garfield gave the country the gravest apprehensions of the result of his assuming the presidency. It was then generally feared that he would place himself in direct opposition to the policy of Garfield and would thus introduce not only divisions in his party, but would inspire want of confidence in the country at large in the wisdom and patriotism of his administration. The extreme selfishness and want of high devotion to party and country shown by the Conkling party at Albany disgusted men of all parties, and the prospect of such a party acquiring control of the affairs of the nation was anything but reassuring. These fears were dispelled, however, by the almost certain prospects of Garfield's recovery. The delicate and sensible behavior of Arthur during these trying times has since caused a change in public sentiment regarding him. The prospect of his becoming president is no longer viewed with even apprehension. It is generally believed that Mr. Arthur would make no radical changes in the policy of Garfield. This opinion is held because Mr. Arthur has shown strong common sense, and any man with common sense would not, even if his own views were strongly opposed to the policy already inaugurated by the republican administration, undo or change what has been done. The country decided last fall to have a republican administration of affairs for four years, because Mr. Garfield was to be at the head of it. Had Mr. Arthur been at the head of the ticket, it could not have been elected. Mr. Garfield has always been esteemed to be a man of wide and catholic views, and while a loyal republican, was in sympathy with the best political elements of both parties. This gave him the independent vote which gave the republican party its victory. The issues which his policy presented were endorsed by the republicans in congress. If Mr. Arthur were to change that policy which the nation elected him to carry out and which the republican senators endorsed as sound and wise, he would not only incur odium, but be guilty of bad faith. Mr. Arthur has shown such delicate honor that such a course cannot be deemed possible. He will acquiesce in the verdict of the people and carry out their will.

In the early days of July the influence of Mr. Conkling was considered supreme with Mr. Arthur, but later advices show that Mr. Arthur had more influence with Mr. Conkling than the latter had over the former. While Mr. Arthur would prove a loyal friend, he would not be a tool. He would consider the responsibility of his position, rather than friendly influences. But even if Mr. Arthur were no more than a tool of Mr. Conkling, we doubt if the latter would use him at the present time either to recover his political prestige or revenge his political injuries. If the worst should happen and Mr. Arthur were to become president, we do not believe it would cause any crisis. The country would be bowed down with grief at the death of its honored and beloved president, but it would feel that its affairs would be perfectly safe in the hands of Mr. Arthur.

The unpleasant notoriety which Miss Haseltine, of St. Louis has should be a warning to American girls who aspire to be professional beauties. The mother of the young lady has done all she could to inspire this vicious taste by securing the publication in newspapers of articles praising her beauty. The result is to make the young lady a mark for gossip which is more or less founded on fact.

Our dispatches give an account of a very peaceable settlement of the vexed Ponca question. The fair offer of the government to buy the land was generously met by the Sioux, who offered to give land enough to the

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Poncas. This conference showed a just spirit on the part of the government which was properly met by the Indians. If we can inaugurate a just, fixed policy toward the Indians there will be fewer wars and outrages.

The Denver Republican says that the resolutions adopted by the executive committee closes "the money campaign so hastily and thoughtlessly entered upon." This was a wise conclusion. We trust the resolutions are not a blind. The meeting at which this executive committee was appointed openly talked of buying the election by controlling the floating vote. The news created no little indignation and the executive committee was compelled because of it to resign. Possibly a still hunt will now be pursued, but probably not. It is difficult for a party which begins a hunt with a brass band to end it in this way.

Denver should give up not only the money idea but the gratitude argument on the capital question. The Denver Times first held that all sections of the state should support Denver because of what Denver had done for them. But this was not well received. The idea prevails that all sections of the state have been contributing to Denver's prosperity.

The Leadville Chronicle in a leading article opposes Denver for the capital on the ground that it is not in the center of the state and that it therefore cannot retain it for many years. It considers the selection of Denver would be only a temporary settlement of the question. Colorado Springs is the nearest to the center and its selection would obviate this difficulty.

Secretary Windom estimates that the interest bearing part of the public debt will be reduced over \$200,000,000 between the first of last March and the first of next October. This, with the reduction of the five and six per cents, will make our interest account \$15,000,000 less per annum than it was when Secretary Windom took charge of the treasury.

The war of races seems to have been transferred from this country to Europe. Reports are constantly received of riots between the Jews and Gentiles, of Austria and Germany, and in many instances Jewish towns have been burned and the inhabitants killed.

63,944 persons have thus far subscribed to the one cent subscription started by the Cincinnati Commercial to pay the fine of an old soldier who knocked a man down for saying he was glad the president was shot.

Denver should have the credit of two things. It has attempted to make an honest assessment and proposes to give up the idea of using money to corruptly carry the capital election.

The border difficulties in Arizona should be settled at once. Our relations with Mexico are too important to be dis-turbed by lawlessness on the frontier.

Are there two Hartmanns? One is said to have been interviewed in Chicago while another prepares to take the oath of allegiance.

Senator Edmunds declines to make any speeches this summer.

Hartmann proposes becoming a citizen of the United States.

Spotted Tail has a worthy successor in White Thunder.

The Leadville Herald gives the following sensible view regarding any action which Mr. Arthur might take in respect to Robertson in case he should be elected president:

Another thing must be taken into consideration. The senate has placed itself on record in support of Garfield, and it is crediting them with a very small amount of ordinary intelligence to suppose that they would immediately swing around and become subservient to any schemes that might be contemplated by Mr. Arthur or Conkling to the undoing of all previous work done by them. The first attempt made to remove Mr. Robertson, would arouse a storm of indignation all over the country, and the president would discover himself to be not only without a friend in the senate, but without any support in the country. Whatever may be the private opinions in regard to either Arthur and Conkling, no one has been hardly enough even to intimate that either of these gentlemen are fools.

Kickers.

Sold Muldoon. When a Muldoon subscriber comes to our office and "kicks" about the exorbitant charges of the Denver and Rio Grande we cite him to the fact that every dollar the little D. & R. G. makes as well as the millions they borrow are utilized in developing the hidden resources of our state. Try to impress upon his giant intellect the vast difference between eight cent wagon and two cent railroad freight, and expatriate at length upon the solid comfort of unlimited dead head passes. The D. & R. G. and the Muldoon are in the same canoe—both charge all the community will stand. The former squander their net earnings in extensions—and the Muldoon—well all our surplus cash, not invested in vice, dissipation and beer, goes towards supplying a large scope of country with knowledge we spread out a heap of knowledge in this San Juan country; and spread it thick.

A Reporter's Labor.

Leadville Chronicle. Judge Tourgee said a good thing the other day. In alluding to the extension of the labor of the newspaper reporter, and to the flood of light which is now constantly shed on the private life of every man who occupies a place in the public eye, he asked: "If a biography of Henry Clay or Daniel Webster were now published with all the details of their private life, such as we have now of most public men, which of you could let your wife or daughter read it?" It is too true. Even a generation since, public men permitted themselves frolics which men of the like station to-day would not risk for fear of the ubiquitous reporter. Men's lives are growing cleaner than they used to be. We live in a light which was unknown to past generations, and in which nothing can be hid.

English's Subscription.

Denver Tribune. "I understand there is a movement on foot to present the president with a cask of rare Port wine. Put me down as the subscription list for the bunch, too."—W. H. English.

His Resources.

THE APACHES.

Advices from New Mexico
Report them Still Plan-
dering.

The People Called to Arms
and the Soldiers Tired
Out.

The Indian Office has a
Word to Say.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., August 18.—The Evening Optic has the following concerning the Apaches: "McCarthy, New Mexico, August 12, 4 p. m.—Couriers have just arrived here from Lasavega ranch, forty miles from here, with the intelligence that they and Lieutenant Guilfoyle arrived there last night. They found two men dead and their women carried off captives. Lieutenant Guilfoyle has had two fights with the Indians recently, and has captured considerable stock, besides routing them. Troops are now in the field, and have been kept traveling day and night, and are very much worn out and fatigued. It is very evident that reinforcements and fresh troops are needed. Francisco Doran, of Culmberg, is here with a large party of Mexicans, but without arms, and asks the government to furnish him with arms and ammunition, that he may commence operations against the Indians at once. The hostilities are between Lasavega and the Datil mountains. Troops are being sent from Monica and Avera to intercept them. It is thought that Taylor mountain is an objective point for the savages. If they go that far north, the probabilities are that they will never be able to return to the Mexican border."

DENVER, August 18.—A special from Santa Fe says: Advices from below are that the situation is more serious than ever before, as regards the outbreaks of the Mesquero Apaches. The Indians are raiding the country in small bands, and it is utterly impossible for the troops to come up with them. Reports of murders and depredations committed by them upon isolated communities come in every day, and there is no telling the damage they have done, or the number of lives lost since they have been in the field. The supply of troops is utterly unequal to the emergency. General Hatch is in the field notifying the people to arm, and informing them of the movements of the Indians as far as known. He has received a dispatch from F. W. Smith, superintendent of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad, stating that three men and four boys were murdered at or near El Rito, three days ago. Similar announcements are coming in all the time. Two prospectors were killed by the Indians in Florida mountains, and a number near Guadalupe mountains. The miners keep in camp for fear of the Indians. There is the greatest apprehension all over the country, and unless more troops are ordered to the district, there is no immediate prospect for bettering the outlook.

The New Mexico special from Albuquerque says: "The volunteers from this city have returned home being relieved by troops from Fort Wingate, who are posted at McCarthy's and other stations on the line of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad where the hostilities are likely to cross. When the volunteers left Lieutenant Guilfoyle and Wright were at La Savello, forty miles from McCarthy's, and Captain Parker was at Alamosa. Lieutenant Thomas had a brush with the hostiles and captured some stock. Captain M. Carthur was at McCarthy's. The Indians were expected to attempt to cross at Cubero to-day. Major Ingalls and Captain Schaeffer, with their command of volunteers and others from El Rito and Laguna, are co-operating with the troops, and it is hoped they will be able to surround and capture the hostiles. The soldiers have traveled night and day, and the men and horses are worn out."

THE INDIAN OFFICE EXPLAINS.

NEW YORK, August 18.—The Herald's Washington special says: The Indian office has received a statement from an agent of the Mesquero Apaches at Fort Stanton to the effect that the Indians who have been on the warpath in New Mexico are a party sent out to Mexico some time ago to bring in their friends who have been with Victorio. These, while on their return and accompanied by a number of Victorio's people, were twice attacked by military forces and Indian scouts and quite a number of them were killed and the remainder despairing of being able to reach the agency fled to the mountains and took to the warpath as the only course which seemed open to them. The agent is an officer of the army and is supposed to have reliable information. The returning party when attacked were supposed to be on the warpath and they had nearly reached the reservation when the attack was renewed.

From Sunday's Daily.

HOME ART.

A Visit to the Studio of Mr. Harvey Young.
A representative of the GAZETTE took occasion yesterday to visit the studio of Mr. Harvey Young in Union block. Mr. Young was found seated at his easel engaged in painting a character sketch of Pueblo Indian life while surrounding him on all sides were finished and unfinished pictures of Mexican and Indian scenes. Mr. Young has but recently returned from New Mexico where he spent a month or more sketching. While there he gave his attention more especially to the study of figures and scenes that have never heretofore demanded the recognition of either American or foreign artists. In the past Mr. Young has given his time almost exclusively to landscape painting and his venture on figures is one that is bound to succeed, judging from the excellent work that is now on exhibition in his studio. The first picture

brought to the attention of the reporter was that of a Mexican court scene in the ancient city of Santa Fe. It represented the rear end of an adobe dwelling, with a characteristic Mexican porch protruding under which is gathered a group of Mexican women engaged in rolling and baking their favorite tortillas. The scene is one that will leave a startling impression on one and all and it is an exact picture of every day life as seen by the traveler in New Mexico. The next picture shown was a familiar noonday scene in a Pueblo San Juan. In the foreground a group of burros stood in various attitudes, some eating and others apparently stooping while near them were gathered several small Indian children wrapped in divers colored blankets. In the background was the squalid adobe home and far in the distance the snow-capped peak of the Sangre de Cristo range. This is one of the most attractive paintings of the whole collection, and it is bound to command the attention of the critics when placed upon exhibition in the galleries of Boston and New York. Among others worthy of notice is a landscape scene on one of the tributary creeks of the Rio Grande river. Sierra Blanca rears its hoary head in the background while in the foreground is the dense foliage of the creek bottom, and more prominent than all a prairie schooner drawn by a team of ragged old horses.

Mr. Young is now working on a picture which represents the entrance to an *estufa* in the city of Taos.

CHRONIC GRUMBLERS.

The Denver Tabors Claim that Unjustice was Done them at the Tournament.

Yesterday's Denver Republican contained the following communication from the members of the Tabors Hose company, of that city, in which it would appear that they had not been fairly dealt with here. They seem to labor under the impression that they were only awarded one prize when they fairly won three:

In the plug contest of the Colorado Springs tournament, we, the members of the Tabors Hose team, claimed water through the butt in 33 1/2 seconds, but, unfortunately, the nozzle was blown off, for which we blame no one but ourselves; if we had got the nozzle on the judge might have conceded to give us 40 seconds. In the dry test the boys made tight couplings according to rule, and the time given in by the time-keepers was as follows: George Dugan, 35 1/2 seconds; B. F. Crowell, 36 1/2 seconds; C. E. Wyman, 37 1/2 seconds. Mr. Dugan had the correct time, as he caught it when the nozzle was screwed up; Mr. Crowell took the time when the nozzle was handed to the judge, and Mr. Wyman had to walk around the crowd before he secured his time. They announced the time as 36 1/2 seconds, which, had justice been done, the team, should have been 35 1/2 seconds. The time given the Humphreys, who took the first prize, according to the time, was 35 1/2, 36 1/2, and 37 seconds. The average should have been 36 1/2 seconds, but was given at 36 1/2 seconds, without their pipe being screwed up. This was by Judge Walker, of Colorado Springs, but was not heeded by the majority of the judges, and the time was given as above.

The boys handed in a protest to the judges, which was acted upon the following evening until 12 o'clock, without deciding whether a catch coupling was correct or whether it should be a tight coupling. It was then referred to Captain J. T. Smith, who decided that a catch coupling was sufficient.

In the 1000 feet race all the members started at the word "go." Mr. Purple coming in ahead, Mr. Dixon second and Austin Banks third. C. M. Pendegast, of Hooks 2, was outscored and did not come through, consequently the race was declared off.

In the straightaway race the Denver Tabors made 23 1/2 seconds, which was not beaten by any hose team until Wyman's favorites ran. The time of the time-keepers was 23, 23 1/2, and 24 1/2 seconds, which averages 23 1/2 seconds, but was allowed 23 1/2 seconds, which gave them second money.

The boys were well treated by the Colorado Springs department, and they also tender the thanks of the team to the members of Hooks 2 for the courtesies extended them on their return to Denver.

CHARLES C. KRUSE, Captain.
DAVIDSON,
AUSTIN BANKS,
JAMES THOMSON,
HARRY HODGES,
WILLIAM CAMPBELL,
W. J. HAWES-WORTH,
JOSEPH TAYLOR,
H. DUGAN,
WILLIAM CROWLEY,
FRED. LINQUIST.

Tabors Hose Team.

Resolutions of Respect.

Mr. Daniel Stevens, a respected and well known citizen of Manitou, died on the afternoon of August 11th. He was a member in good standing of the El Paso Lodge of Masons, also of the W. A. Bell hook and ladder company of Manitou. His funeral will take place from St. Andrew's chapel, Manitou, this morning at 10 o'clock. Below we print the resolutions adopted by the hook and ladder company, at a meeting held on Thursday evening:

At a special meeting of the W. A. Bell hook and ladder company, held on the evening of August 11, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst our past foreman, Daniel Stevens; and

WHEREAS, The intimate relations long held by our deceased member with the members of this company, render it proper that we should place on record our appreciation of his services as a foreman, and his merits as a man; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the W. A. Bell Hook and Ladder company, that in the death of Daniel Stevens, this company loses a brother who was always active in his work as a fireman, ever ready to succor the needy and distressed of the organization, prompt to advance the interests of the company, devoted to its welfare and prosperity; one who was wise in council and fearless in action, an honest and upright man, whose virtue endears him not only to the members of the company, but also to all his fellow citizens.

Resolved, That the company tenders its heartfelt sympathy to the widow and family of the deceased brother in this their sad affliction.

Resolved, That the members of this company will attend the body of our deceased brother to the grave in a body to pay the last respects to his remains.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the records of the company, and that a copy of them be sent to the family of the deceased brother. J. L. RAND, Foreman.
ALFRED E. DAVIS, Secretary.

OUT WEST.

Haverly's Original Mastodon minstrels will be in Colorado next week.

According to Sidney McKay's report the Hibernal mine at Leadville is \$16,000 in debt and nothing in sight worth extracting.

The Robinson consolidated mining company has declared dividend No. 5 of \$50,000, payable August 15th.

The shaft of the Harper lode at Central was filled up with sand by the freshet of last Tuesday.

The Times suggests a grand excursion to Denver from all parts of the state to take place in September. This looks like a move on the capital question.

Messrs. Gage & Walker will open the St. James hotel, formerly the Wentworth, at Denver on September 15th.

The Nellie Boyd dramatic company are playing to good houses in the northern part of the state.

It appears that the citizens of Black Hawk and Central are very indignant at the irregularities of the mails.

Gilpin county's assessment foots up \$1,900,610 this year, it being \$20,000 higher than that of last year.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road will furnish free transportation to and from the Kansas state fair at Topeka to all members of the Colorado National guard in uniform.

Judging from the weather Henry Field-winch of the Republican or a Boston excursion must be hovering in the vicinity.

Mr. A. D. Craigie is again in the city after an absence of several weeks at the east. He expects to open his store at Pueblo very soon.

Miss Elsie Ellis, the leading lady of the Hazel Kirke company, created sad havoc among the hearts of the young men at Denver.

One of the features of an East-side social last evening was the singing of Mr. Kitter. C. Smithfield is making quite an impression among our society people of late.

The new uniforms worn by the J. M. Sigfus Hose company during the tournament attracted much attention and were pronounced by many to be the neatest seen on the track.

Chief Engineer Dickey and two members from each of the companies composing the Colorado Springs department attended the funeral of Mr. Daniel Stevens at Manitou yesterday.

As agents of the Allan Line of Royal mail steamships we are requested to announce that the steamship Peruvian of that company will sail from Boston on Thursday, September 1st, at 2:30 p. m.

Yesterday's Denver Republican contained a piteous appeal from the Denver Tabors for justice. Just Denver for the world if they had taken home every prize offered at the tournament they would not have been satisfied.

Mr. H. L. Parker, principal of the public schools of this city for the past five years, will form a class for tuition in the common and higher English branches, to commence September 5th. Only a limited number of scholars will be taken, and for further particulars, address H. L. Parker, GAZETTE office.

The "Kenney Restaurant," under the management of J. E. Mills, assisted by Mr. Chas. Pattain, whose reputation as a first-class cook is well established in this city, will be opened on Monday, August 15th, on the "European plan." Ordered meals will be served at all hours. Regular meals will be served as heretofore.

Mr. J. P. McMillan, of this city, is authority for the statement that a Denver commercial tourist, while traveling in a stage coach in southern Colorado, deliberately took his revolver from his pocket and locked it up in his satchel in order to save it from being stolen by road agents should they attack the coach.

Fishing at Suez.

St. James' Gazette, July 21.
Fishing at Suez seems to be carried on by natives under rather depressing circumstances. No local industry, says Mr. West in his recent consular trade report, is ever likely to spring up at Suez beyond that of boat-building for the immediate requirements of the natives themselves; even the skill and perseverance required by fishermen are not to be found in the character of the native. He would fish if he wanted fish to eat and could get it without going far for it. But as soon as he has to convert the produce of his labor into money the government levies a duty on it; and the levying a duty on anything in the possession of a native means duty and all the petty annoyances he can be and is subjected to by every official the levying of such duty brings him into contact with; hence it is not worth his while to fish, as the produce of his labor is of so perishable a nature that it is often valueless before he can offer it for sale in the open market; and he therefore hands it over to a Greek or Maltese, with whom the official will be less exacting, but who also takes the lion's share of the price he sells it for; the result being that the native is driven out of the market, and as he is incapable of making, or even mending, a net, Greeks, Italians and Maltese, are in reality the only people who earn a livelihood by fishing. The native boatmen are, moreover, subjected to a tax on all their boats, according to size; but Europeans and European companies possess large cargo-boats, barges and steam-launches, on which no tax whatever is levied nor are the Greek or Maltese coasting or fishing smacks made to pay any tax. Hence the native ever labors under a disadvantage; but that is the rule of the land.

Two Pictures of General Patterson.

Philadelphia Ledger.
Two pictures of the fine old figure linger pleasantly in the memory. A year ago in June General Patterson was, for the last time, a member of the board of visitors at West Point. For many years he had not seen the place—and as he sat in the library during the examinations, and each cadet in turn was ordered to "face General Patterson, sir," all this rapidity and detail, and familiarity with mathematical and past warfare seemed a wonderful thing to him. On the platform for the graduating ceremonies were grouped General Sherman and Schofield, General Miles, the Indian fighter; General Wilson, the

cavalry man, whose command captured Jeff Davis, and this veteran of the "Last War" and of three wars. It was almost a military encyclopedia. General Patterson looked as if made of granite; but he felt himself then so feeble that which as the veteran general there he was expected to say, he had written down and handed to another speaker. But in rising to explain this, and to ask the indulgence of his young hearers, he dropped forty years at a bound, and dashed, for these budding lieutenants, into a brilliant and graphic description of the Mexican campaign. It was so far a voice from the past, and from a memory that went back to the defenses of Philadelphia, in 1812, that General Sherman, following in speech, seemed like a boy beside him.

Another, and the last, in May weather of this year two riders in the park passed by a carriage drawn up besides one of the blossoming ravines. It was Gen. Patterson's carriage, but the general was not in it. He was down the little slope picking "Quaker ladies" on the sunny hillside. This at eighty-nine, when most men are dulled and indifferent to the beauties of the outward world, especially such humble little flowers as these were. It was a touch of the boy in him, filling his hands with the delicate little blossoms. Across the long vista of business and battles, and all the details of life and society and events that his eyes had seen, he was still keen to enjoy and ardent to pursue this delicate conquest of nature's "spring beauties."

MARRIED.

DOW—McMORRIS—August 16th, at the home of the bride, Rev. H. C. Crane officiating, Mr. Herman P. Dow and Miss Mary McMORRIS, daughter of Judge McMORRIS.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—About three thousand choice high grade Colorado beef cows. Have shown about 100 pounds per head of prime light medium wool, guaranteed sound; also herd of registered American Merino bucks, shorn, present season 20 pounds of wool per head. J. M. Grant, P. O. Colorado Springs, Colo. dw 10 ft

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Successor to Helm & Campbell.

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Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

Genuine St. Louis and Milwaukee beer delivered at any part of the town. Address: E. Herman Manitou. dw 14 ft

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30 SOUTH TEJON STREET.
All work warranted to give satisfaction. dw 12 ft

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E. P. Tenney, President; W. D. Shollan, Ancient Languages, Anglo-Saxon, and German; F. H. Leal, Astronomy, Physics and Mathematics; Emma Dooley, English Language, Literature, and French; William Strickley, Metallurgy, and Chemistry; G. N. Marston, History, Political Science, and Spanish; A. W. Bacon, English composition and pronunciation; studies; George H. Stone, Geology.

Students who need it will be furnished with manual labor sufficient to pay their expenses, if the labor is continued through the year. Co-operative housekeeping for young ladies.

Fall Term begins September 7th, 1881.

For full information address the president at Colorado Springs, Colorado, dw 2-21 m

MICA AXLE GREASE
PATENTED 1874
This grease is composed of the best oil and micas, and is the best lubricant in the world. It is the best because it does not become hard, but forms a highly polished surface over the axle, reducing friction and lightening the draft. It is a great saving in cost, as it costs no more than inferior brands, and one box will do the work of two of the others. It is also a great saving in time, as it can be applied with a brush or a rag, and it will last for a long time. It is guaranteed to contain no Petroleum. For sale at all good dealers. MICA MANUFACTURING CO., 31 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill., U.S.A. dw 23 m

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—TO—
Citizens, Ranchmen, Tourists, Campe

And everybody who wants to buy bargains. Read our advertisement, it will pay. Come from the mountains. Come from the plains.

NOTICE.

It is OUR CUSTOM at this time of year to PREPARE for the receipt of NEW GOODS that we will open on MONDAY, August 21st, a great variety of goods at IMMENSE REDUCTIONS and entirely REGARDLESS of what they COST. To add anything is perhaps STUPID and we merely ask you to read the following PARTIAL

LIST OF REDUCTIONS

Stating that they are PRECISELY as represented:
All of our cloth, linen and mohair dresses one-third from regular price.
All of our ready-made linen suits one-half from regular price.
All of our ready-made walking jackets and coats one-third from regular price.
All of our zephyr and Shetland wool shawls one-third from regular price.
All of our fine fancy dress goods one-fourth from regular price.
Several lots of Ladies' Gents' and children's hose one-third from regular price.
Several lots of Ladies' Gents' and children's underwear one-fourth from regular price.
Several lots of white piques corded, figured and braided, one-fourth from regular price.
Several lots of black wool, plain colored hating, one-half from regular price.
Several lots of black lace hating one-half from regular price.

See the Following Extraordinary Inducements:

A few more standard prices marked from 8 cents down to 5 cents.
A few more standard premiums marked from 12 1/2 and 15 cents down to 8 cents.
A few more fancy dress goods marked from 20 and 25 cents down to 10 cents.
A few more fancy dress goods marked from 30 and 35 cents down to 15 cents.
A few more printed monies, beautiful styles, marked from 25 cents down to 15 cents.
A few more standard gingham, beautiful styles, marked from 15 cents down to 10 cents.
A few more fancy dress buttons marked from 25 and 50 cents down to 10 and 20 cents.
A few more beautiful seersucker slaps marked from 20 cents down to 15 cents.
A few more sun bonnets, aprons and childrens waists down one-half price.

We mean to make the month of August a lively one and many, many bargains other than enumerated will be offered during the month.

FERRIS & JONES

One door east of Tejon st. on Pike's Peak ave.

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Veritas ad Finem.

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The connection at South Arkansas with stages via Marshall Pass, affords the shortest, quickest and easiest route, over the best roads, to Gunnison City, Pukin, Saguache, Ouray, Lake City, Ruby Camp, Crested Butte, Gothic, and all points in the Gunnison country.

The connection at Alamosa with stages forms an easy and direct route, open twelve months in every year, to Del Norte, Antelope Springs, Wagon Wheel Gap, Saguache, Gunnison City, Ouray, Lake City and all other principal points in the Gunnison and San Juan countries.

Stage connections at Canon City and Texas Creek constitute the only routes to Silver Cliff and Rosita.

Stages at El Moro for Trinidad, four miles distant.

Direct connection at Pueblo with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad for all points NORTH, EAST & SOUTH

Through tickets to all principal points north, south, east and west, with rates always as low as the lowest.

Full information on application to Local Agents, or to

D. C. DODGE, F. C. NIMS, Gen'l Manager, Gen'l Ticket Agent, DENVER, COLORADO. dw 17

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THE WEEKLY

Vol. XI

COLORADO SPRINGS, SA

A Doctor's Story.

Mrs. Rogers lay in her bed,
Rumpled and blistered from foot to head,
Rumpled and blistered from head to toe,
Mrs. Rogers was very low,
Battle and saucer, spoon and cup,
In the table stood bravely up;
Passe of high and low degree;
Colonel, Catnip, bonnet tea—
Everything a lady could bear,
Everything light and water and air.

I opened the blinds; the day was bright,
And God gave Mrs. Rogers some light,
I opened the window, the day was fair,
And God gave Mrs. Rogers some air,
Battles and blisters, powder and pills,
Catnip, bonnet, syrup and squills;
Drugs and medicines, high and low,
I threw them as far as I could throw,
"What are you doing?" my patient cried;
"Frightening death," I coolly replied,
"You are crazy," a visitor said;
I hung a bottle at her head.

Deacon Rogers he came to me;
"Wife is comin' round," said he;
"I really think she will worry through;
She scolds me just as she used to do,
All the people have poohed and shurred—
And the neighbors have had their word;
Twas better to perish, some of 'em say,
Than to be cured in such an irregular way."

"Your wife," said I, "had God's good care,
And his remedies—light and water and air,
All the doctors, beyond a doubt,
Couldn't have cured Mrs. Rogers without."

The deacon smiled and bowed his head,
"Then your bill is nothing," he said,
"God be the glory, as you say;
God bless you, doctor, good day? good day!"

If ever I doctor that woman again,
I'll give her medicines used by men.

The Expulsion of Don Carlos.

Paris Correspondence London Times, July 21.

The announcement of Don Carlos's arrival in London showed the French public with what promptitude his expulsion had been carried out, but it is certain that if at first the natural generosity of the French nation was opposed to it, in his farewell letter to his friends, which you published this morning, has changed this feeling. In this letter he describes himself ostentatiously as the descendant of Henry IV., and Louis XIV., and seems to put himself forward not only as a candidate for the Spanish crown, but even ultimately as a pretender to that of France, and people here are not over anxious to encourage a multiplicity of pretenders. They also now think the measure is amply justified by Don Carlos saying that France is not responsible for the acts of her government. In thus disjoining the government from the country he has committed one of those acts of opposition which may be tolerated from Frenchmen, but which a government is entitled to take umbrage at on the part of a foreigner.

It is becoming more and more visible that the expulsion was an act which was agreeable both to the Spanish and French governments. For the latter Don Carlos was one of those personages whom the monarchical opposition is prone to use as a representative of its recognized chief, and who, without being a source of danger, was a source of vexation. In certain drawing rooms Don Carlos was treated with royal honors, which offended even French monarchists. The Spanish government had long felt hurt by the toleration in Paris of a man who openly declared his resolution not to abandon his claims in regard to the Spanish crown. Some time ago Don Carlos paid a visit to Perpignan, where he met some of his partisans and decided on attempting not a campaign, but simply, and without a chance of success, some partial and scattered rising, which at the approach of the elections should make people uneasy and stir up agitation. The Spanish ambassadors in Paris were often embarrassed by the presence of Don Carlos in different drawing-rooms, from which they consequently had to withdraw.

Some time ago a member of the Rothschild family invited Don Carlos to an evening entertainment along with Queen Isabella and Duke de Fernan Nunez, the Spanish ambassador, informing the latter of the fact, Queen Isabella said that this would not prevent her from going, and indeed that evening a long conversation between the pretender and the queen-mother was much remarked. But the Duke de Fernan Nunez did not appear in consequence of instructions received from his government, and he excused himself accordingly. It is thus clear that the French government has yielded to mingled motives in ordering the expulsion of the Spanish pretender, and that while making itself agreeable to the Spanish government it has got rid of one who at some time might have acted as a kind of rallying point for the extreme legitimists.

Perjury in English Courts.

Pall Mall Gazette.

Some of the judges now on circuit have been commenting on the alleged increase in the crime of perjury. At the Manchester assizes the Lord Chief Justice pointed out that an exceptionally light calendar contained no fewer than five perjury cases. There is no doubt that the offence is disgracefully common; but we are by no means certain that the unusually large number of prosecutions at the present assizes shows that it is on the increase. As an offence it has never been effectively prosecuted, partly because the initiative is too often left to the persons injured by the false evidence, and partly because a second jury is apt to take a lenient view of the falsehoods palmed off upon the first. It may be necessary as Lord Coleridge hinted, to increase the severity of the punishment; but before doing so we ought to make it perfectly plain that what we wish to put down is simply false evidence in courts of justice. No good but much evil is done by treating the violation of the oath as the essence of the offence. "People must be taught," said Lord Coleridge at Manchester, "that if they disregarded the sanctity of an oath they at all events, in this world would suffer severely for it." This sort of language might lead people to suppose that falsehood supported by an affirmation is less heinous than perjury. And what is the sense of punishing people in this world for disregarding a solemnity which is expressly used for the sake of a sanction supposed to take effect in the next? That a judge should call for increased penalties to protect the sanctity of the oath shows of how little use the mere oath is in securing the truthfulness of the evidence given in courts of justice.

OSCAR WILDE.

The Poems of the Eccentric Leader of the Aesthetic Revival in England.

No English poet has put forth his first works who has before publication been so belauded and bedandied as Mr. Oscar Wilde. In the present century Lord Byron was known to many as an eccentric poetical genius before he had published anything, but neither he nor any other author was so widely known in two hemispheres as Mr. Wilde is. The son of an

Irish physician who was knighted for his achievements and of a lady who is a stirring verse writer of no mean ability, Mr. Wilde ought to show some ability himself.

He does more, however; for his work shows distinct traces of genius, marred though it be by an affectation which may fairly be said to be the outcome of a deep-feeling, impulsive and exuberant nature disgusted with mediocrity, and exhibiting strong satirical traits under the mask for which it has been so satirized. Mr. Wilde has been made fun of far and wide, and his many vagaries are familiar to readers of the daily papers, but any one who takes up his volume and expects to find only poems by Postlethwaite will be sadly mistaken. To use the cant of the day, some of the poems are "utter," that is, in reality, affected and extravagant beyond description. But this is not the predominating quality. Any man who can describe the bursting rays of the morning sun in such words as

Jagged, brazen arrows fall
Athwart the feathers of the night

has the true poetic faculty of perfect description and noble observation. There are sixty poems in the book of 220 pages. Their chief affectation is in the titles. Glukupikros Eros, LaJbella donna mia mente, Le Reveillon, Tedium Vite and Humanitas show that Mr. Wilde is perhaps familiar with six languages at least. This his work really shows, but Bittersweet Love instead of Glukupikros Eros probably did not seem so striking to one who so evidently admires Mr. Swinburne's fantastic word-gymnastics. As usual with young poets, there are echoes to be found in Mr. Wilde's strains. The Requiescat, which is printed below, will suggest Hood. The virile, classic and fiery influence of Landor, Keats, Shelley and Byron is distinctly to be observed, even if poems to Keats, Shelley, Theocritus, Liberty and Milton did not appear as they do. Of more recent influence, that of Swinburne and Addington Symonds is marked by the number of poems which show the attractions of the old French and Renaissance writers. A merely cursory reading of this book will show that there is great hope for a true poet in Mr. Wilde. His extravagancies only serve to call attention to his poems, and they are beneath just criticism. Any one may amuse himself with ridiculing faults, but the great powers of description, strong feeling for rich rhythm, and powerful masculine spirit, which redeem and gives vigor and tone to his subjects, certainly ought not to go unnoticed without credit and praise. The selection following, consisting as it does of shorter poems, hardly gives an adequate idea of the sustained strength of the longer poems like Chamaides, even with its extravagant "towered necks," "polished throats," "dank hair," "sulphurous eyes," and "pallid limbs."

REQUIESCAT.

Tread lightly, she is near,
Under the snow,
Speak gently, she can hear
The daisies grow.

All her bright golden hair
Tarnished with rust,
She that was young and fair
Fallen to dust.

Lily-like, white as snow,
She hardly knew
She was a woman, so
Sweetly she grew.

Collar-board, heavy stone,
Lie on her breast,
I vex my heart alone;
She is at rest.

Peace, peace! she cannot hear
Lyre or sonnet,
All my life's heart here,
Heap earth upon it.

IMPRESSION—SUNRISE.

The sky is laced with litil red,
The circling mists and shadows flee,
The dawn is rising from the sea,
Like a white lady from her bed.

And jagged brazen arrows fall
Athwart the feathers of the night,
And a long wave of yellow light
Breaks silently from tower and hall.

And spreading wide across the world,
Wakes into flight some fluttering bird,
And all the chestnut tops are stirred,
And all the branches streaked with gold.

TO MILTON.

Milton! I think thy spirit hath passed away
From these white cliffs and high-embattled
towers;
This gorgeous, fiery-colored world of ours
Seems fallen into ashes dull and gray,
And the age changed into a mimic play
Wherein we waste our else too-crowded hours;
For all our pomp and pageantry and powers
We are but fit for the common clay,
Seeing this little isle on which we stand,
This England, this sea-lion of the sea,
By ignorant demagogues held in fee,
Who love her not. Dear God! is this the land
Which bare a triple empire in her hand
When Cromwell spake the word democracy?

MADONNA MIA.

A lily-girl, not made for this world's pain,
With brown, soft hair close braided by her
ears,
And longing eyes half veiled with slumberous
tears
Like bluest water seen through mists of rain;
Pale cheeks whereon no love hath left its stain,
Red underlip drawn in for fear of love,
And white throat, whiter than the silvered
dove,
Through whose wan marble creeps one purple
vein,
Yet, though my lips shall praise her without
cease,
Even to kiss her feet I am not bold,
Being overshadowed by the wings of awe,
Like Dante, when he stood with Beatrice
Beneath the flaming Lion's breast, and saw
The seventh Crystal, and the Stair of Gold.

TEDIUM VITE.

To stah my young man desperate knives, to
wear
This paltry age's gaudy livery,
To leech each base hand flinch my treasury,
To mesh my soul within a woman's hair,
And be mere Fortune's lackeyed groom—I swear
I love it not! these things are lesser to me
Than the thin foam that frets upon the sea,
Less than the thistle-down of summer air,
Which hath no seed; better to stand aloof
Far from these slanderous fools who mock my
life,
Knowing me not; better the lowliest roof
Fit for the meanest hind to sojourn in,
Than to go back to that house of care and strife
Where my white soul first kissed the mouth of
sin.

A Strange Guest at an Author's Dinner.

Correspondent Louisville Courier-Journal.

Some years ago when John McCullough was in New Orleans a complimentary dinner was given him, to which Robson and Crane, the comedians, were invited. Robson tells the following story of an incident which occurred:

"It was a private affair, so that when I saw, sitting between Crane and myself, a very seely looking old gentleman, my attention was arrested, and I began to eye the old chap with suspicion. By and by he began to attract the attention of the company. He was a man of, say sixty or thereabout, unshaven, and very shabbily dressed. The night outside was bitterly cold, and yet the old fellow wore a thin summer coat buttoned up to the throat. What first drew my attention to him was his appearance, and after that his appetite. He ate voraciously, and his drinking

kept pace with his eating. Again and again did Crane and I replenish his plate and fill his glass, and again and again were they emptied. I confess that a barbarous sense of the humor of the thing came over me, and I gave way to it. From my 'pride of place' I deliberately plied the ancient mariner with wine, and made a point of inviting the attention of the whole table to him. They all went into the joke, and insisted, one after another, upon drinking wine with the old man. The idea, of course, was to get him tipsy, but here we all failed, for the old gentleman had a head as hard as Socrates, and, moreover, seemed to know when he had enough. The quiet whisper and nudge was going round the festive board, 'Who's our friend? Who brought him in?' etc. But it was quickly suppressed, for at last, with quiet dignity, but firm courtesy, he declined to drink any more, and no entreaty could move him from his resolution. None of our party seemed to know him, so we finally concluded that he was a poor relation or acquaintance of some of the givers of the banquet, who had kindly rung him in for a good feed. In the meantime speeches were made, toasts were drunk, and a slightly inebriated individual sung out: 'Say, mine ancient friend, won't you please give us a speech? Something about Shakespeare, you know—he's the fellow'.

"Nobody, of course, imagined that the old man would have the nerve to get up and say anything, but he did. Well, sir, in the course of my experience I have heard a great many clever people talk about the immortal bard, but on this occasion I heard the most intelligent exposition of Shakespeare's genius that it has been my fortune to listen to. And the whole thing was done so easily, and with such an entire absence of effort, that it was not until he had finished that we all began to realize that we had been under the spell of a profound critic and an accomplished orator. And those who came to scoff remained to pray. John McCullough rushed over and grasped his hand enthusiastically, thanked him for the honor of his presence, and begged his name that the company ought to know to whom they were indebted. For the first time the old man seemed to lose his self-possession. He articulated a few words, but it was plain his emotions were getting the better of him. Crane filled him up a wine glass of wine, and the old man drank it, and, after a little pause, rose slowly and with difficulty. His manner had quite changed. He no longer looked the keen critic and fluent orator, but a weak, infirm old man, who, in spite of every disadvantage of appearance, still retained a certain dignity—an elusive but unmistakable something that pronounced him to be a gentleman.

"Said a friend to me as the old man got upon his feet: 'Bob, this don't look like art; this is nature.' 'Gentlemen,' said the unknown in a voice tremulous and full of pathos. 'I owe an apology to you all. I have no excuse to offer for having intruded upon your festivity, but I can at least make the poor amend of confessing that I am an intruder. I came to this house this morning on the invitation of a man I once knew, and I stumbled by accident into your banquet. I came here hungry and cold and I thought I could hear the wind whistling as he intoned, rather than pronounced the words 'hungry and cold,' and I could not resist the temptation. I wanted to eat and drink and get warm.'

"And the old man's eyes drooped upon the table as if overpowered with a sense of his degradation. 'I know this is shameful,' he continued, 'but physical weakness sometimes begets mental weakness, and I have eaten nothing for three days. For three weeks past I have not slept in a bed, but stoien a rest in doorways, or in a chair in the office of some hotel. Sometimes I have walked the streets till daylight. Such things, gentlemen, tell heavily upon a man of my age. Otherwise no man with a remnant of pride left could have acted as I have done to-night. But I thank God I have at least retained courage enough to tell the truth. And now, gentlemen,' said the brave old man, straightening up with wonderful dignity of manner, 'accept my gratitude for what I have received. I have eaten and drank with you, and am refreshed and grateful. I trust you will pardon my infringement of hospitality and common honesty and permit me to depart.'

The dinner party immediately raised a purse of \$48 for their needy friend. Robson will not tell his name, but says that twenty-five years ago he was a congressman from Ohio, and he was once a candidate for the vice presidency of the United States.

A Professor's Predicament.

Albany Argus.

A well-known professor of Union college, while making a trip to Iowa, recently, started to look at some land with a farmer. Reaching a creek the professor placed his garments in his wagon and swam over, while the farmer tried to drive over. The current carried the wagon down stream, with the professor's clothing, his watch, \$125 in money and some drafts. They were all swept away and lost. The professor was left entirely naked, borrowed his companion's pants and walked eighteen miles before he obtained a coat and shirt.

Romance of a Summer Resort.

New Haven Palladium.

Among the visitors at a small hotel near Falling Springs, Greenbrier county, West Virginia, was James S. Porter, a young man whose wealthy parents live in Boston. Porter had been roughing it in the mountains since the latter part of May. One of the first objects to catch his eye was a mountain lass, who lived two miles or more from the hotel. The young people became acquainted casually, but the girl's brown cheeks and possibly brown ankles were too much for Porter and he visited the house of his sweetheart time and again. Unfortunately for the youth his knowledge in games led the girl's mother, an old lady, whose bible and spectacles were her Sunday companions year in and out, to suspect that he was a gambler. The girl refused to believe anything bad of Porter, and in the face of her mother's opposition she continued to receive her lover's attentions. Last week she agreed to quit her home with Porter and to accompany him as his wife to Boston. They left the girl's house together on foot, and took a wagon a quarter of a mile down the road. When, a few minutes after they had started, the bride's father missed his daughter, he set out in hot haste and in anger to stop the runaways. He came upon them at a point where the road was steep and rocky, and when they whipped up their horses he gave his animal such a furious cut that he was thrown from his wagon down the mountain side. The mad horse ran past the lovers, and they knew that their pursuer had been injured. They went back, found him, took him home and restored him to consciousness. Subsequently the young man won the confidence of the mountaineer couple and they gave their consent to the marriage.

TO DESTROY GUTTEAU.
INGTON, August 18.—A paper gives
out of the finding of a bomb shell at
near the jail, supposed to be placed
to be used to blow up the police van
on Gutteau should be brought therefrom to
a court room.

THE BORDER TROUBLES.

What a Mexican Officer Says.—They Desire
to Suppress Lawlessness.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 18.—A dispatch
from Tombstone, A. T., says: There is no
news from the party of Americans who left
here day before yesterday to avenge the
murders committed by the Mexicans. General
Adalfo Domenequez has just arrived from the
frontier of Sonora, where he held the position
of adjutant under General Jose Otero, now
in command of troops on the Mexican borders.
An Epitaph reporter interviewed General
Domenequez and obtained the following
information:

"There are two thousand regulars besides
the militia on the line and three forts and
supply camps are to be established at once.
Every precaution will be taken to protect
both our citizens and such Americans as are
engaged in legitimate industry within our
lines."

Reporter—"Are you in Arizona on official
business?"

General—"I am. A part of my business
was to purchase supplies for new forts. I
purchased some at Bisbee and Charleston
and will send more from Tucson. I want to
talk with representative men of your cities
and also have an interview with your gov-
ernor and commanding general. I leave to-
night for Tucson and go from there to Pres-
cott as soon as possible."

Reporter—"What will you propose to our
chief official?"

General—"I hope to effect an arrangement
by which a most thorough, harmonious and
efficient co-operation may exist between
American and Mexican troops operating on
the border. We can only drive out these
thieves and murderers by united action. We
are not only willing but very anxious that
such united action should exist."

Reporter—"Have American raiders done
much damage in your country recently?"

General—"Affairs have gradually been grow-
ing more and more desperate. It is es-
timated that during last month more
than ten citizens have been killed, and up-
wards of \$50,000 worth of property taken."

Reporter—"Are your people under the im-
pression that this disposition to raid is gen-
eral among the citizens of this section?"

General—"No. We believe our people
have been great sufferers. We have
lost many citizens who have been killed
and much property has been stolen. We are
therefore taking active steps to protect our
citizens and repel the raiders. The American
officials and a great majority of your citizens
deprecate these acts of lawlessness and be-
lieving this we have courage to hope that by
united effort the outlaws may be suppressed
and an early adjustment of the difficulties be
effected."

Two companies of the Sixth cavalry have
been ordered from Camp Huachuca to Camp
Grant, the nearest post to the scene of the
troubles. An American in from Sonora gives
the following additional information about
the party. The Americans numbering twenty-
five and supposed to be from San Simon,
made a raid in the vicinity of Bavishe, gathered
up all the loose stock they could find and
started homeward. The Mexicans organized a
party, overtook the raiders, and a fight en-
sued in which the Mexicans were defeated
and eight of their number killed. A courier
was sent post haste to General Otero at Fron-
teras with full particulars of the raid. Gen-
eral Otero at once ordered Captain Carrillo
with his company to the line where the raiders
were expected to cross with the plunder. As
the courier had ridden day and night Captain
Carrillo thought he must be some distance
ahead of the raiders. It is not improbable
that killing in Guadalupe cañon might have
been done by the Mexican regulars under
Captain Carrillo as they headed in that direc-
tion. Carrillo had about fifty men in his
company.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

A South Park Train Runs Into a Washout—
Rivers Still Rising in the North—The
Passenger Agents' Party off for
Home.

DENVER, August 18.—The passenger train
which left Denver last night on the Denver &
South Park road, ran into a washout one mile
west of Bailey's. No one was hurt.

Over two miles of track is washed out on
the South Park two miles west of McGee's.
The Platte is reported as very high and in-
dications are that no trains will run on the
South Park road to-night.

The two washouts which occurred near
Golden yesterday are repaired, and last night's
Colorado Central train arrived this morning.
Among the passengers were the traveling
passenger agents' party who will leave for
the east to-night or to-morrow morning. It
rained almost incessantly from six o'clock
last night until three o'clock this morning.
The sky is still cloudy and indications point
to more rain this evening.

THE INDIAN CONFERENCE.

The Sioux Offer the Poncas a Home—White
Thunder Grows Eloquent.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—Nineteen In-
dian chiefs from the Sioux, Ponca, and Win-
nebago tribes, called to Washington by the
secretary of the interior, held a conference
with the secretary and commissioners of In-
dian affairs with a view of settling the dis-
puted question of the boundary rights on their
respective reservations. Secretary Kirkwood
explained matters to them.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—This afternoon
the agreement of the Sioux to give the Poncas
land was explained to the Poncas and they ex-
pressed themselves as entirely satisfied with
the arrangements. White Thunder, the suc-
cessor of Spotted Tail, who spoke for the
Sioux delegation was quite dramatic in his
delivery. He spoke with forcible gestures and
appeared eloquent when he said the Sioux
would let the Poncas have land. When Sec-
retary Kirkwood inquired whether they ex-

pected the government to give anything to the
Sioux for the permission given to the Poncas
to live on their lands, White Thunder drew
himself up proudly and said, "No, my friend,
that is not what I want. You told me yester-
day I ought to have pity on these poor Poncas.
If I have pity upon them I am not going to
take their money. We give them the land they
need."

WASHINGTON, August 18.—The chiefs of
the Omahas, Winnebagoes and Sioux Indians
met the secretary of the interior to-day, ac-
cording to appointment, to submit their replies
to the proposition to sell land for use of the
Poncas under Standing Bear. The secretary
wanted to buy land from these tribes on which
to put up buildings for the Poncas. The
Omahas and Winnebagoes reported they had
no lands to spare.

THE SIOUX.

reported they have plenty of land and are
willing to give the Poncas the deed they need
without any charges. It was agreed that each
Ponca family shall take six hundred and forty
acres of Sioux land in Northern Nebraska,
near Niobrara river. This quick settlement
of the question is very gratifying to the de-
partment as the matter was arranged with
entire willingness on the part of the Indians.
The Omahas and Winnebagoes expressed
themselves as favorable to their tribes taking
land in severally and cultivating farms, say-
ing that with some help from the govern-
ment they can make themselves self-sustain-
ing.

CAPTAIN HOWGATE.

He is Ill in Washington and Under Guard.
Bail Refused at His Preliminary
Hearing.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—Captain H. W.
Howgate, who arrived last night in charge of
a detective, is quite sick at his residence on
Thirteenth street. The deputy marshal has
him under surveillance and will remain in the
house until some action is taken in the case.
No communication with Howgate is permitted
from the outside. The preliminary hearing
will be had before Judge Bundy in a few
days.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—Captain How-
gate appeared before United States Commis-
sioner Bundy to-day to answer charges pre-
ferred by General Hazen, chief signal officer,
for the embezzlement of \$40,000 while acting
as disbursing officer of the signal service. The
accused was supported by two attendants and
looked pale and enfeebled from illness. He
was represented by his counsel, Judges Wil-
son and Cuddy. Judge Wilson stated that as
the captain's health was seriously impaired,
and as he understood from the government's
attorney, they are not quite ready to proceed
with the case, he would ask the court to
waive examination at present and fix a rea-
sonable bail. He assured the court his client
would shortly be ready to meet the charges.
Mr. Cook, for the government, stated
the amount charged in the affidavit
as having been embezzled was over \$40,000,
but in the opinion of the officers of the gov-
ernment conducting the examination of the
account, this sum will be considerably in-
creased, certainly to \$50,000, and in all prob-
ability to a much greater figure, perhaps as
much as \$80,000. He acceded to the request
of opposing counsel for adjournment, but
thought taking into consideration the large
amount of the alleged embezzlement and high
position of the officer making the charge,
General Hazen, which was a guarantee of
truthfulness, bail should not be fixed at less
than \$50,000. Judge Cuddy claimed this
enormous bail was a virtual refusal of priv-
ilege, and inasmuch as no preliminary ex-
amination had been held to sustain the charges
in the slightest degree the bail was excessive.
He thought \$5,000 or \$10,000 was sufficient.
There was no doubt entertained among the
captain's counsel and friends of his vindica-
tion. Judge Wilson followed referring to the
good standing of the accused and his bad
health. He voluntarily returned to the city
to refute the charges and the fact that the
affidavit has been prepared by General Hazen
should have no more significance to the court
than if sworn to by an inferior officer. Judge
Bundy declared his intention of dealing with
the person, Howgate, as if he were an ordi-
nary citizen.

ENGLISH CROPS.

Report of an Eminent Agriculturist—A
General Deficiency.

LONDON, August 18.—James Caird, an emi-
nent agricultural authority, writes that but
for the late rains and diminished temperature,
the harvest would have proved equal to nearly
the average of the years preceding 1874, but
mildew has appeared and will affect the qual-
ity of the yield of the later crops on two-thirds
of the wheat land. The average crop will be
made up by the fineness of quality. The re-
maining third, even with that aid, will be
ten per cent. below the old average. Heavy
crops are rare. Most of them are thin, but
will be headed, and there is too common evi-
dence shown throughout the country of the
diminished capital of farmers by lower
scale of farming. We begin the harvest year
very bare of gold stock wheat in the country.
Our annual requirements are twenty-four
million to twenty-five million quarters.
When the last harvest year is completed we
shall have reported over sixteen million quar-
ters. Our own crop this year will probably
yield nine and a half million quarters, so if
we can reckon on a foreign supply to equal that
of and not much over the same price we shall
be safe.

There is said to be an abundant harvest in
Russia, but in France the wheat crop begins
to be scanty. Our barley is the best crop of
the year, but it has not ripened equally. Oats
are extremely deficient, especially in southern
countries. Hay is 50 per cent. deficient, but
was generally got in fine condition. Margolds
and green crops are rapidly improving, and
promise a tolerable crop. One of the best
features of the season has been the fine weather
for cleansing ground in the spring and early summer en-
abling farmers to rid much of their land of
accumulated weeds of the previous wet years
but they have been heavily hit by the losses
of stock. The sheep stock in Great Britain
during the last two years has been diminished
by more than twelve per cent., there being a
decline of two million sheep and one million
lambs since 1879.

LEO HARTMANN.

He is Interviewed in Chicago—Is also Re-
ported in New York Preparing to
Become an American Citizen.

CHICAGO, August 18.—Despite the fact that
the Tribune had a column interview with Leo
Hartmann yesterday just as he was boarding
the train for Detroit, a New York dispatch
says he appeared in the superior court clerk's
office of that city this morning, and, renounc-
ing allegiance to the emperor of Russia, filed
a declaration of his intention of becoming a
citizen of the United States. It seems from
this fact that there are two Hartmanns. The
Chicago Hartmann is claimed, however, to be
the only authentic one, and the public are
cautioned against all others as base imitations.

CHICAGO, August 18.—Hartmann, the Rus-
sian nihilist, has been here incognito since
Wednesday last, and to-night as he was leav-
ing for Detroit he was interviewed by a Tri-
bune reporter. He said that he traveled under
an assumed name to avoid the Russian spies,
who are constantly dogging him. He did not
come to revolutionize this country, but to in-

vestigate certain points, and that he intends
to remain some months. That so far he is
not favorably impressed with our system of
government here, which is on too small a pat-
tern and of a too common order for a model.

PANAMA.

Large Shipments of Lumber From Frisco.
Work on the Canal Progressing
Slowly. The Whole Line
Not Yet Surveyed.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 18.—H. B. Slaven
has just returned from Panama and reports
that contracts for building the stations along
the line of the canal are under way and that
many engineering parties are in the field.
Shipments of lumber from San Francisco
have been recently made, and one schooner
took down 1,000,000 feet. Steamer "Grenada,"
on her last trip, took 800,000 and the "Cal-
ma," on her two last trips, 800,000 feet. At
Gatun and Empire, on the Atlantic side,
heavy work is under way. Slaven &
Co., who hold the contract for build-
ing the houses at each station,
for the accommodation of the laborers, are
sending skilled workmen by every steamer.
This firm has one hundred and fifty men on
the isthmus. The force at present employed
in canal work proper, aside from engineering
parties, do not exceed two hundred men.
Preliminary work is not yet finished, and the
engineers have not established a line clear
across the isthmus, and do not know whether
the opening on the Pacific side will be made
above or below Panama.

TERRORS OF THE MATTERHORN.

A Nearly Fatal Accident to an American.
ZERMALT, SWITZERLAND, August 18.—Five
American tourists ascended the Matterhorn
on Saturday last. On their return a rock
was accidentally dislodged and struck the
head of a Mr. Gilbert, a tutor in the Indiana
University, at Bloomington, Indiana, render-
ing him partially insensible. He was just
able to move mechanically along and nearly
four hours were spent in bringing him to the
first hut. Some of the party proceeded and
brought doctors. Gilbert arrived from Zer-
malt Sunday evening. He suffers principally
from loss of blood and will be able to leave
shortly. The guides were apprehensive that
if he collapsed before he arrived at the hut
the party would be frozen to death before
succor could be obtained.

Rich Discoveries in the Comanche Reservation.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—Advice is re-
ceived at the interior department from In-
dian Agent Hunt at Anadarko, Indian Terri-
tory, announcing the discovery of a rich and
extensive silver field near Ft. Gill, within the
limits of the Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita
Indian reservations. Agent Hunt also in-
forms the department that illegal attempts
are being made by white men to locate min-
eral claims in these regions. The matter was
to-day referred to the secretary of the interior
by the commissioners of the Indian affairs
with a request that troops be furnished to pro-
tect the Indian Territory in the newly dis-
covered fields from intruders.

A Greenwich Dinner.

LONDON, August 16.—A force of police ac-
companied the steamer which last evening
conveyed the members of the British ministry
to Greenwich for the annual White Ball din-
ner, in consequence of several threatening let-
ters having been received. Gladstone in re-
ceiving the deputation on landing at Green-
wich, again specially emphasized the impera-
tive necessity of reforming parliamentary
procedure.

An Arab Rans Amuck.

GALILETA, August 18.—An Arab fanatic
ran amuck through the streets of Susa yester-
day lustily calling on the Arabs to join him
in a holy war. He and his followers were
seized after they had murdered a native. The
British man-of-war landed three hundred
men, but order was restored without their
help.

Murder in the Indian Territory.

FORT SMITH, ARK., August 18.—A double
murder is reported from Waldron in the In-
dian Nation, John Stewart and William
Massingale being the victims and James
Hobbs (white) and Ed. Futson, a Choctaw,
the unprovoked assailants.

A Saw Mill Burned.

NEW YORK, August 18.—The extensive
planing and saw mill of J. S. Loomis, Brook-
lyn, was burned this morning, together with a
large quantity of manufactured stock await-
ing shipment. Loss \$70,000; partially in-
sured.

The Boiler Makers' Meeting.

CHICAGO, August 18.—The boiler makers
of the United States in convention here the
past three days have elected officers and
adopted a constitution and organized a defen-
sive and protective union.

Bishop Croke Advises Acceptance.

CORK, August 18.—Arch Bishop Croke
strongly recommends the people to give the
land bill fair trial and accept it as a great
boon and blessing.

A republican state convention will be held
at St. Paul on September 28.

QUOTATIONS BY TELEGRAPH.

Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, August 17.

Silver bars, 111½.
Money, active, 3½¢.
Governments weak.
Stocks closed generally weak.
The following are the quotations:
BONDS.
United States 4's, 115½ Northern Pacific, 39
" 4½'s, 113½ Kansas Pacific, 108
" 5's, 101½ K. P. (Denver div.), 112
" 5's, 103 Denver & Rio G. div., 112½
Union Pacific, 117½ D. S. P. & P., 105
Central Pacific, 115

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Union Pacific, 122½ Hannibal & St. Joe, 33½
Central Pacific, 90½ Lake Shore, 122½
Northern Pacific, 35 Jersey Central, 92
Texas Pacific, 51 M. & T., 39
Kansas Pacific, 62 Phila. & Reading, 62½
New York Central, 142 C. R. L. & P., 134
Erie, 42 C. B. & Q., 154 Michigan Central, 93½
C. & N. W., 123½ D. L. & W., 121½
C. M. & St. P., 112½ L. & N., 99½
D. & R. G., 88½ Canada Southern, 64
Wabash, 47½ Panama preferred, 260
Pacific Mail, 48½ W. F. & Co. Ex., 125
W. U. Tel. Co., 85½ Am. Ex. Co., 84
Am. Union Tel. Co., U. S. Ex. Co., 67
A. & P. Tel., C. C. & I. Co., 67

MINING STOCKS.

Amie, 100 Hukill, 50
Bodie, 7½ Hibernia, 51
Boulder Co., 24 Hortense, 13 45
Big Pittsburg, 2 30 Horn Silver, 13 45
Bald Mountain, Highland Chief, 2 05
Bassick, Iron Silver, 2 50
Breese, Little Pittsburg, 2 50
Bull Domingo, 1 75 Little Chief, 1 45
Con. Virginia, 2 35 Leadville, 2 50
Caribou, 1 75 Mariposa (bid), 2 87½
Chrysolite, 2 50 Mineral Creek, 92
Cherokee, 1 15 Moose, 92
Dunkin, Ontario, 28½
Dumlerburg, 28½ Quicksilver (off'd), 15 50
Euroka, 28½ Robinson exp., 11 30
Fredland, 20 Red Elephant, 11 20
Green Mountain, 5 50 Silver Cliff, 4 35
Gold Strike, 98 Silver Nugget, 2 50
Glass-Pondery, 98 Sufro, 2 50
Climax, 48

Believe!

President Garfield is better.

Vice President Arthur is sustaining himself in his trying position with great delicacy and discretion.

There Day is one of the most earnest supporters of F. C. Goudy for district attorney in the San Juan district.

President Garfield still lives. He needs and will have the prayers and earnest wishes of this people for his recovery.

The harvest in America promises to be better than was expected. Reports are favorable from Minnesota, but Roumania reports heavy losses and Germany has no prospects of having even an average crop.

We present our readers this morning with an admirable view of the Mexican railroad question as given in an interview with Gen. Palmer of a New York Evening Post reporter. It is worthy of careful perusal.

The Silver World in a sharp editorial criticizes the Herald severely for publishing the Peck dispatches. It also has a few plain words regarding the character of Peck, which the Herald is trying to bolster up.

The Herald resumes, unfortunately for Senator Teller, the Peck discussion. If it keeps on it may secure the publication of Senator Teller's letters to Judge McMorris and his telegram to the interior department.

Some papers are troubled about Colorado Springs being "too good" and fear the presence of the legislature will corrupt it. Does it does not occur to them that the converse may be true? The good influences of the city may do the legislature good.

A recent report of Secretary Windom says that the annual interest account on March 1st, 1881, was \$76,845,936.50. The refunding has reduced this interest to \$61,475,842.25. The reduction appears all the more remarkable when we remember that in 1865 we were paying interest at the rate of over \$150,000,000 per annum. At the beginning of President Hayes' administration we were paying over \$100,000,000 a year.

The general sentiment now prevailing is that the president will not recover. This is due in part to the hopefulness that has been inspired from what now appears to have been too sanguine reports by Dr. Bliss and others. The continued disappointments in the reports of improvement have taken away a good deal of confidence. At this writing the reports are by no means encouraging, but still there is hope while there is life.

The movement of gold to this country has already commenced, and is, says the London Times, nearly a month ahead of the usual time. In July 1879, there was no gold exported from England to the United States, but in August that country sent us \$632,580, and in November the shipments increased to over two million pounds. So in 1880, there were no shipments in July, but in August large sums were sent. It seems that there can be no stringent money in this country so long as the Bank of England can thus be drawn from.

The Tribune is troubled about the settlement of the Southern Utes in Southwestern Colorado. It undoubtedly would be better for the Indians to be removed entirely from our borders. But it is not creditable to Colorado to be more selfish than any other state. The final settlement of the Utes is not likely to leave more than 1,000 in Colorado. This is a much less number than other western states have. Had Kansas when we were a territory crowded her Indians into Colorado, there would be some excuse for Colorado following the same precedent with Utah, but she did not. Our determination to put all our Indians in Utah and New Mexico, is an exhibition of supreme selfishness. It is well enough for Colorado to look after her own interests, but she should be less hogish.

"Bull Run" Russell is writing absurdly untruthful articles about Colorado. It is hardly to be supposed that he would intentionally misrepresent the truth. He must have been very simple however to have believed the stories with which some wag stuffed him. It is annoying to read such articles because they contribute to that large mass of misinformation now existing in England regarding our social condition. The articles of Russell will generally be accepted as a true statement of our social condition, as Russell is a fairly intelligent man and was here to see the country. The readers naturally suppose that an observer will gain information by visiting Colorado as they do by visiting any other country and are not to be criticised for being deceived. But Russell gained only misinformation which he is giving forth in an extremely generous manner.

The Boston Advertiser says: "Quite likely, 'Hartmann is not so heartless a criminal as he pretends to be; he is none the less a criminal, and it is good for the country not to harbor too many of these fellows who, on the pretext of being politicians, commit all sorts of fiendish and revolting crimes. Of course, these criminals who look upon a monarchy as if it were crime itself, imagine that a republic will approve of everything 'as long as it is directed against czars, emperors, kings, popes, sultans and the like. But the criminal law of the United States cannot possibly undertake to excuse the murder of kings and to punish the murder of private citizens. Hartmann is on his own confession a murderer, and the comity of nations justifies the extradition of such criminals. The extremists among the Fenians will do well to bear this in mind. Many of them pretend to be Irish patriots and pious people who go to confession. But persons amenable to the criminal law cannot be protected by their pretensions. If excuses of that kind were acceptable, Guiteau would tell a fluent tale, our penitentiaries would be emptied, and society would be at the mercy of patriotic assassins and pious thieves."

The American association for the advancement of science commences its sessions at Cincinnati to-day. It promises to be an intellectual feast for scientists. The society was organized in 1848, and the meetings have not been held in Cincinnati until to-day since 1851. There are 1,449 members, and any one interested in science may join. Concerning the meeting the Cincinnati Commercial says: "Professor Tyndall gave as a solemn warning to the American people, in his New York lectures, the exhortation not to neglect the higher walks of investigation. In America the opportunities for money-getting are so numerous and so glittering that few can see the soberer yet more satisfying charms of pure intellectual labor. Yet even the practical must be nourished by the theoretical. 'Men,' as Goldsmith has wisely remarked, 'can not be brought to take any vivid interest in anything till it is seen to have some close connection with their bodily well-being.' But such a connection close and indispensable, between our physical comfort and regions of scientific discovery does exist. Not only the ardent enthusiast, but the steady man of business has a vital concern in what the thinkers are doing. Were we to remove from our present environment all which has been contributed by the sciences which have bloomed during the last century, we should not have the same world. Science has reached its beneficent power about us in every direction, and we to-day are encompassed at every turn by the wonders of scientific thought as crystallized into objects of use. All our manufacturers are furthered and helped, when they are not absolutely created by theoretical science."

The Leadville Herald, to show that protection sentiment is growing in England, says that a large meeting has been held by the industrial classes in London, at which resolutions favoring protection were passed. This is to be expected, and by no means shows that there will be a protection policy in England. Whenever there are hard times, a number of thoughtless superficial people will be found advocating a change. After the hard times of 1873, the west was for inflation and every wild financial scheme then before the country. They favored these schemes simply because they were a change from the financial policy of the administration. England is passing through a similar experience. Her people very naturally wish more wages, and as free trade now rules with the low wages, they think protection will give higher wages. Policies as well as parties are at a great disadvantage in hard times. This nonsense will soon disappear. The English people are not so dull as not to see that there is no need of protection. Protection is needed to defend home industries. Now if England had any extensive industries that were being injured by the importations of foreign manufacture, it would be reasonable, from a protective standpoint, to adopt a protective tariff. But there are no such industries. England's importations consist almost entirely of raw products, which she must import to keep her manufactures going and feed her people. It is absurd to show that such a country not only is not likely to adopt protection, but would strike a fatal blow to its commercial interests by doing so.

POPULAR CULTURE.

The Contemporary Review has an article in a late number on popular culture as it relates to the working classes. There probably was never a more universally enjoyed opportunity than that now open to working men, women and children of knowing how to read. The system of public education in this country especially, has taught children to read readily the best works of the country, and these young scholars in many instances have taught their parents to read. It is an exception, and not the rule nowadays, to find a laboring man unable to read intelligently the newspapers, and he could if he would read also the current literature of the day.

Not only can many read, but they may also read the best works of the day. Popular fiction is offered them in cheap forms. The "Sea Side Library" and the "Franklin Square" can be purchased by any one so inclined, and it is a man's own fault if he turns from the books of these instructive libraries and seeks the dime novels and the worthless trash thrown to him with the catching prices for which they may be obtained. The Franklin Square literature is cheap only in price, for it includes the wide range of high-class reading. The books composing it can be obtained by all, and there are also scattered everywhere free libraries, and others with small subscriptions abound.

If then we find a lack of culture in workmen, and we especially mention this class now, though it might also be said that many who are above being obliged to work are in need of higher culture, it can readily be seen that the cause is lacking not because there are not enough opportunities for self-improvement. The want of general culture arises from the fact that either they do not read at all, or that they read that which cannot even be called literature, the influences of which are altogether bad. Books and papers are selected which establish and cater to a depraved taste. They allure the ignorant reader with their false light. They inflame the innocent minds to such a degree that all taste is destroyed for more wholesome and more instructive works. And yet there never was a time when the vile literature flourished so abundantly as now, or was so cheaply served and when there was so little probability that the lovers of this literature will be driven by limited supply to seek higher grades.

It is a serious question for those who would see a higher culture become more general to know what to do. The situation is worse than a century ago, for more read now than then, and there is more of the useless literature. It is better that workmen were not able to read at all than that they should ruin their minds with cheap literature. We do not expect that there will be ever a high culture among working classes, but there can much be done to give them good literature in place of poor. Their culture will be a popular one, in a sense that what is universal

is popular, and they can still be raised much above their present condition. Just so far as they read what is ennobling and good and instructive they will receive benefit from their power to read. But they should not abuse this power. It is a good field for philanthropists to work in. It will be the best thing they ever did if they will supplant the vile worthless literature with some works equally as cheap and much more ennobling than the dime novels and illustrated papers of adventure and falsehood.

THE SOUTHERN COTTON EXHIBITION.

The cotton interests in the south have always been large, and King Cotton has long held a high position. Before and during the war the foundation of his throne was political rather than industrial. Fidelity to this sovereign was a test of party fidelity, and whoever was not true to him was presumed to be unfaithful to the south. Cotton was a powerful king whom it was dangerous to abuse, and unsafe to be unfaithful to. But the war told heavily against the political influence enjoyed by King Cotton. He lost much of his power and to-day cannot be considered the despot he once was.

But if the political power of this southern king has been weakened, he still enjoys a commercial influence which is great and perhaps is destined to become greater. The cotton production of the south is depended upon not only in this country but in Europe as well, and cotton growing is one of the largest industries of the southern people. It receives more attention now than even during and previous to the war, and an exhibition which is to be held in Atlanta will give it an impetus which will still more extend the commercial importance of King Cotton and do much to make good to him the loss of his political importance.

The International Cotton Exhibition, to be held at Atlanta, is progressing rapidly and the prospects become brighter day by day that it will do much for the state in which it is held, and for the people in general throughout the south. The exhibition will be more than a show of cotton and cotton products. It will be rather a world's fair and the south will in the next three months receive an impetus to its commercial and manufacturing existence never received before.

The history of the enterprise is this. It had its origin in the brain of Edward Atkinson, the political economist, who spoke to the people of Atlanta and enlisted their interest and support. After some languid movements on the part of the people of Atlanta the subject was taken hold of with interest and a time was set, situation determined upon, and the cotton dealers and growers invited to join in holding an exhibition which all believed would do much to bring prosperity to the south, and which would call attention to, one of the chief industries of the country. Already the grounds upon which the exhibition buildings are to stand have been put in readiness and made attractive and convenient. Roads have been made, miniature lakes smoothed, elevations removed and uneven places smoothed. Rustic bridges, summer houses and various buildings necessary are now being erected, and the main room is adapted in every way to all the requirements of the coming fair. There will be machinery of every description, and fields of growing cotton, so that the whole process can be observed of making cloth from cotton which is picked on the spot and run through the various machines.

Nor is this all. The other resources of the south will be exhibited. The tobacco, the minerals, the corn, everything in fact which may grow or which is natural to the soil will have departments for exhibition where all may see how rich the states are and how rich they may become if only capital will go there. It seems as though nothing more beneficial to the south could have been planned than this exhibition. It will bring new life to Georgia and to every other state, and the people should be congratulated upon their happy prospects.

Rival of Maud S.

Denver Tribune.
Maud S. has made pretty rapid time, but she has not struck the lightning gait of a Colorado roach. We do not believe we indulge in the slightest hyperbole when we say the Colorado roach is the swiftest bird that runs or flies. He is also the most adventurous. He will jump from the top of a ten-foot bookcase and alight on the floor right side up and snailing, ready for a paste pot, or a lunch basket or a spittoon. He is found of tobacco, and is so humble that he is quite contented even with the poor, miserable, sickly stumps the reporters regretfully cast aside. If he happens to get an overdose of tobacco and feels the least bit nauseated, all he has to do is to climb up on the table and take a dose of paste and then stand around in the sunlight and let the paste dry. No matter how nauseated he is, nothing can get by that paste. He also has a penchant for liquor. If there is an empty whisky bottle on the premises he will hunt it out, explore its interior and deliberately proceed to get drunk on the few drops of whisky that may happen to remain. His fondness for filling up on liquor that somebody else has paid for is almost human. The pleasantest feature about the roach is that when by the merest luck you chance to slay one, his friends will come along and save you the trouble of disposing of his remains. It is not uncommon to see a dozen or two hungry roaches loafing around, waiting for one of their number to be killed. Insect poison is the roach's best friend. He can eat more of it and the less frequently than any other creature whose bowels are not celluloid and whose veins are not cast-iron.

Unruly John.

Denver Tribune.
It seems that John Evans totally disregarded the good advice we gave him last Sabbath morn. We urged him to go to church and brace himself up spiritually. Instead of doing this, he busied himself all that holy day laying an ungodly railroad track through a very worldly and frivolous part of the city. Such proceedings as these are calculated to make the public lose all confidence in John's piety.

To be Regretted.

Denver News.
Major Henry Ward, who has for the last year been editor of the Denver Republican, yesterday severed his connection with that paper. Major Ward is an earnest, conscientious writer, and his withdrawal from Colorado journalism, even though it may be but temporary, is to be regretted.

For Ireland's Good.

Cincinnati Commercial.

We sincerely hope that the land bill will be law in such shape as, in operation, to afford relief to the tenantry of Ireland, and give them an equitable chance of becoming owners of the soil they till. We do not believe Ireland will see a condition of permanent prosperity until this happens, and the land bill, though not as Mr. Gladstone may have wished it in its entirety, may still be the instrument of accomplishing much in this direction. There ought not to be factious opposition to it till it has been experimentally tested, and if it is found to have defects, further legislation may remedy them.

Certain it is that those who have labored to perfect this measure and to fight it through the commons and lords against the opposition of the landed interest, and in the face of a strong conservative sentiment, can not rightly be accused of enmity or unfriendliness to Ireland. The existence of the liberal administration was staked upon this measure, and had wise counsels governed among the home rulers they would have supported it, and contended only for such modifications as there were reasonable hopes could be secured. But in any event it is only through legislation that the condition of Ireland can be improved and the rigor of authority relaxed. It will never be gained by raids into Canada, uprisings and revolts of peasantry, or by attempts to destroy life and property in England by methods the civilized world condemns.

Time it Extended.

Denver News.

The courage of a mob, when reduced to the standpoint of personal responsibility and personal risk, too often proves to be arrant cowardice. At such a necessity, fair play nor merit to commend it. Hard as the citizens of Conchos have been used by Allison and his gang, it yet remains that the lynching of those men by irresponsible parties means one of two things; that the courts and officials elected by that people are either too stupid, too cowardly or too venal to perform the duties assigned them by law, or that evidence is lacking of sufficient clearness and weight to legally convict the accused. Neither form of the dilemma is pleasant or profitable to a law-abiding community, but the too frequent occurrence of hanging bees without the consent of the sheriff and the decision of the court, means one or the other, if it does not mean both. It is true that such practices, or the fear of them, had ceased to exist in this state. They belong to a phase of civilization now happily past, and which is rapidly receding as the railroads advance.

A Sign of War.

Denver Tribune.

The fact that the Emperor William and the Emperor Joseph recently fell into each other's arms, sllobbered all over each other's shirt fronts and wished each other grace, mercy and peace, would seem to indicate the probability of a warlike outbreak between Germany and Austria. They used to say when old Daniel Drew came on Wall street with a sanctimonious countenance and mumbling his prayers, "Now look out for a flurry in the market." And so whenever the effete monarchs of Europe fall to jollygagging and sentimentalizing, it may be taken for granted that there is trouble ahead.

Why They Bored.

Denver Republican.

When the Rio Grande runs into Pitkin and Tin Cup, the South Park people will begin to wonder what they bored that tunnel for, and how they are going to get their money back.

Early Frost a Blessing.

Daily Beacon.

One unpleasant feature about the mosquitoes that come down on the North park people from the snowy range, their feet are so cold and their song so hoarse and discordant that an early frost is a blessing.

For the State.

Denver Republican.

The Rio Grande company has upwards of fifty surveying parties in the field in Colorado. The Rio Grande is doing more to develop the resources of this state than all other agencies combined.

A Question.

Denver Tribune.

Now what in the world shall we do
With the bloody and murderous Sioux
Who, some time ago,
Took his arrows and bow
And raised such a hellaballious?

The Crops in India.

The London Times in an editorial article on July 27th says: "There is hope for India in the diversifications of her agricultural industries. The more products she can raise the less danger will she incur from the failure of any one of them. Her manufacturing industries are less advanced, but they may become not less important. They supply another string to her bow—another method of occupation in which her people may find a livelihood, be the seasons what they will. There are but few districts in India in which the rainfall can be looked for with certainty; and where the rainfall fails, and where irrigation has done nothing to supply the want of rain, a failure of crops must be the result. India is for the most part an agricultural country, and must long continue so, and must be subject therefore to local famines more or less widely spread. But as India advances in civilization, the danger from famine becomes correspondingly lessened. As her people acquire new wants, and new means of satisfying them, they can submit on occasion to a reduced standard of comfort without sinking down at once into a downright starving state. As her means of locomotion and carriage improve, it becomes more easy for one part of the country to supply the wants of another part, or for the population itself to move in quest of food. The great Orissa famine of 1865-66, which swept off half-a-million of persons, was thus fatal simply because no adequate means existed of transporting food into the district. The food was ready and at the door, but in the then state of communication it could be carried no further than the door."

Spanish Prosperity.

Letter to London Times.

I have just returned from a journey making a complete circuit of Spain, and I have been struck by the fact that there is much trade now in the hands of Germans, French and Belgians which might be in the hands of our countrymen. Perhaps Englishmen have too much neglected the Spanish market on account of its political instability, and it is difficult for one who has not resided there to realize that *promericanos* have only a slight and transitory effect on commercial relationships. Whatever may be in the future, Spain has, however, been in a tranquil state for some seven years, and during that time the country has enriched itself, and is continuing to do so in a remarkable manner. The two principal factors in this have been the impulse given to the wine trade through the phylloxera having attacked the French vines, and the large business done in minerals of every description, but chiefly in iron ore, an important trade being now carried on in this article with the United States, which ten years ago did not exist. In almost every town I have passed through, new houses are being built, and public works, such as new harbors, new roads and new railways, are being slowly but surely prosecuted. As an example, in another two years there will be five lines of railway uniting Portugal with Spain, whereas two years ago there was only one.

sat down and talked, not in the usual oratorical style, but in a more familiar way, as if conversing with an equal."

Army officers give even a more favorable opinion of Spotted Tail than the Post. Gen. McKenzie, who was in the winter campaign of 1876-77 against the Sioux, saw a good deal of this chief. He speaks of him as a man of subtle intellect, with remarkable oratorical powers. He was a sort of a Ben Hur. Knowing that no consistency was asked for in him, and not being bound by the moral obligations of a white man, he yet was severely and sarcastically critical of the white man's conduct and strictly held him accountable for his higher education and professions. He was quick to see inconsistency and ridicule it. He could make subtle moral distinctions and often turned the tables upon our officers and confused them when they were treating with them. General H. G. Thomas, of this city, who knew him well, gives a similar account of him. Whenever he came into a company of officers he took the leading part in conversation and was particularly bright in repartee and banter. His death removes one of the most striking Indian characters of the day. He will be missed in treating with the Indian, for while he was by no means the white man's friend, still he was shrewd and able enough to see that it was best to appear so. He recognized the fact that he could not be successful by fighting, and that negotiation was the better part of valor. He would have been an able and useful assistant to the government in carrying out any broad and just policy in settling the Indian question, for he realized the inevitable doom that awaited the people if they opposed the progress of the advancing settler.

SIMPLE FACTS.

The good people of Boston are always ready to hold a mass meeting in old Faneuil hall or Tremont temple and discuss any questions of public interest. They seem to believe that national affairs cannot go on unless Boston has given its ideas and pointed out the duty of the government, the state and individuals. This is all very well, and very kind and thoughtful, but when a committee of citizens, and, as outsiders are led to suppose, influential men of the modern Athens undertakes to defend a nihilist, such as Hartmann, why then the ignorant people of the rest of the country begin to shake their dull heads and say that after all Bostonians do not know anything.

Who is Hartmann? What has he done, and on what grounds does he ask our protection? He is a nihilist, and in attempting to kill the czar of Russia, he sacrificed the lives of innocent people. He is a refugee, not even daring to face the responsibility of his acts and he comes here, asks the protection of a government on friendly terms with Russia, and if that protection is not instantly promised, begins to howl like a madman, and so raises his complaining voice about the "asylum" of our country that the good Bostonians hear the cry and immediately believe that something is wrong and that they must right it.

This is all he has done. He tried to commit murder, and wants the United States to hide in. Was it murder? was it not politics? Did he not believe Russia was grinding the life out of the people by its iron shoe of oppression? Did he not act bravely, nobly and without selfishness when he tried to kill a tyrant czar? Ah yes! He is a noble self-sacrificing man. He is a martyr, a slave to duty, a would-be liberator of his country. So was Booth when he shot President Lincoln. So were the crazy fools who have sought the lives of Victoria and William and Alphonso and the king of Italy. So is Guiteau a noble martyr, lying in his prison cell, alone and forsaken with his suffering victim near at hand. So are all the fanatical, diabolical rascals who imagine they will better the fortunes of the people, improve the laws of the land and change the order of government by shooting and killing the one who happens to be the nation's head.

It is time that this mistaken idea indulged in by agitators and assassins should die. It has lived too long. It is becoming offensive. Revolutions are well. Our fathers believed a hundred years ago that England oppressed her colonies. They rebelled, and yet the secession was as open as the day. There were no dark spots in the early history of our country to shame us in our independence. It was a brave fight which gave us our liberty and new and better laws. Who thought of creeping upon King George in the night? Where was the bomb exploder, and the mine springer who talked of secret murder? No, there was nothing of that kind of warfare. The liberty and independence were won on the field, in a square, and open and honorable rebellion. If a man had killed a leader on either side then, he would have been called a murderer. Now he is a nihilist, a socialist, a stalwart. These are better sounding names, but they are veneered. Call these fellows as they should be. Look at the simple facts, and give the deeds their true names.

It is undoubtedly a question for the state department to decide whether it will give Hartmann up to Russia or not. But take the case home, and what real American will not say, give him over to justice. Would we like to have Guiteau sipping his coffee in a Paris saloon? Would we enjoy having him parading London streets and saying he was sorry he had not killed the president? Would it be pleasant to have his remarks cabled over from St. Petersburg? Would we sit quietly down and know that the people of Berlin or any other foreign city were condoning his offense, and urging the government to protect him? Well, hardly. The boot to-day is on the right leg. It is Russia and not America which is called upon to suffer. We can be indifferent if we wish, and harbor all the Hartmanns and Rossas that we wish. But they are murderers, and no painting them with the words "liberators," "martyrs" and "defenders of liberty" will ever make them less than cold blooded, plotting assassins. Kings, emperors, czars are men. To kill them is to murder a fellow being, and Bostonians would do well to consider this fact, and turn their attention to their art and culture, and leave to the government its work.

RUSSIA'S POLICY.

Politics in the great Russian empire are speculated upon by the people, discussed by newspapers, gossiped about by every court, and known about by none. It seems impossible to determine what the next move of the great country will be. England watches her closely and yet cannot fathom her thoughts, and every London correspondent in Central Asia and Afghanistan exerts himself to his utmost ability and then is only able to report in an unsatisfactory manner. If Russia sends forces in the direction of the Oxus, England immediately declares that the movement threatens India, and if the sultan is soundly lectured by the czar, John Bull imagines that Russia will prepare to immediately occupy Constantinople. The designs with which the late czar and the present one have been credited have only shown that the real policy of the government toward other nations at least, is wrapped in a mystery as unfathomable and as little known as the deepest mines in bleak Siberia.

But speculation has not rested with inquiring what the foreign policy of the new czar is to be. The world, it may truthfully be said, has asked again and again what the domestic policy is to be under Alexander III. When he ascended the throne left vacant by the untimely death of his father, it was anxiously and universally asked what course he would pursue towards his many millions of subjects. It seemed inevitable that he must do something for them. They were becoming more and more open in their requests for reforms and measures of relief. It did not seem probable, nor possible, that they could be quieted. They were already as desperate as they were determined, and it must now be confessed that every nation believed that Alexander III. would carefully consider the urgencies of the case and would either offer instant relief or adopt a policy of such a nature that the nihilists would be satisfied. Even those who most heartily condemned the act which deprived Alexander II. of his life, realized that it was simply the indirect result of the terrible tyranny under which the Russian people had so long suffered. It was felt that unless a more liberal policy should be adopted by the new czar there would still be these grave crimes committed. By outsiders it was thought that a young ruler, a so called liberal man, a prince with such ideas of freedom, would see at once the needs of his country and would inaugurate a new era for Russia. Alexander III. was of a different temper from his father, more resolute and brave, active and energetic and knew more of the world and of the people of other countries. His wife was a woman of a free, prosperous and contented country, and the fact that she was supposed to have great influence with her husband led all to believe that the new czar would see that Russian laws were oppressive, that autocratic power was ended, and that it was time for the corruption of officials to be exposed and stopped. It was confidently expected that his vigorous mind would aid in carrying forward the reforms necessary to liberate the people from their long slavery. It was even hoped, and by some believed, that with his accession the Russians would be invited to take part in the deliberations of legislative bodies and that new laws framed by the people, would soon be put in operation.

Here again has the judgment of Russian policy been at fault. It is still a mystery. Nothing has been done as expected. There have been no changes inaugurated. The government is as despotic as ever. Alexander gives the people to understand that he proposes to rule just as the other czars have. He has as much as said that no liberties, no concessions will emanate from him. He promises nothing, does nothing, and the people go on as before, suffering under oppression, and plotting in secret and in public against the government from which they can see no relief, and which shuts them out from all hope. It is not to be wondered at that the Russians are desperate. The czar makes a fatal mistake in turning a deaf ear to just demands. If Russia wants to be deep and mysterious regarding her foreign policy, well and good, but human justice, the wrongs of millions of people, demand that in the domestic policy there should be no secrecy, but that a policy broad, open, just and humane should be at once adopted.

The heavy rains of the past few days will do much to clear the air and bring back Colorado to its normal condition. There has been a heaviness in the atmosphere and a heat, which Colorado is not accustomed to. The heavy showers and long days of steady rainfall may be uncomfortable and gloomy, but there is satisfaction in reflecting that we have been having just what was most urgently needed.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

New York Evening Post.

It is the object of civil service reform not only to make the service itself more honest and efficient, but to do away with the demoralizing agencies of the spoils system and thus to elevate our political life. It insists that the offices of the government are not mere patronage and that we must return to the original design and practice to select men for office on the ground of their fitness for the duties to be performed, and not for reasons of personal or political favoritism. It further insists that officers shall not be subject to arbitrary removal, but shall be secure in their tenure as long as they are efficient, faithful and trustworthy. To this end any method of regulating appointments will be acceptable which eliminates the element of favoritism from the operation and is best calculated to secure the selection of candidates well qualified for the public business.

As to the appointment of the subordinates in the executive departments at Washington and in the large custom houses, postoffices and other government institutions in the country, the system of competitive examinations combined with promotional terms and promotion only for merit, has been tested and found practicable and successful. It is capable of a much more general application than it has hitherto received, and a bill to that end has been introduced in the senate. It is perhaps not the only nor the best means to accomplish the object, but nothing better has, as far as we know, been offered. As to the officers of higher grade in the consular, customs, internal revenue, postal, land and Indian service and under the department of

justice, who are appointed by the president with the consent of the senate, arbitrary removals should be prevented by law, and the president should be aided in selecting proper persons to fill vacancies by a civil service commission appointed for that purpose, so as to remove every pretext for the interference of members of congress. It has been suggested that the meddling of members of congress with the exercise of the appointing power be prohibited by law. Much has been said in favor of such a measure. It may be difficult to frame such a law so that it cannot be evaded, but it might be tried. At any rate, if the evils flowing from the spoils system are to be remedied, the control of appointments by members of congress must be put an end to in some way. This is the vital point. No reform will stand as long as offices can be treated as the patronage of members of congress.

Civil service reform, therefore, as we understand it, does not mean the introduction of new-fangled and outlandish practices in this republic, but the revival of the original principles upon which our public service was founded, together with such remedial measures as are demanded by existing evils. Those who frighten themselves with the idea of a permanent class of officeholders growing from a tenure on good behavior should calmly consider whether even a permanent class of officeholders, consisting of men of character doing their official business in a business-like way, would not be infinitely less dangerous to our institutions than a force of officeholders organized as party machines and a horde of office-seekers controlling party organizations and constantly in quest of plunder.

The reforms proposed can partly be carried out by the action of the executive alone, and partly they will need legislation to perpetuate them and to provide the necessary machinery and appropriations. Members of congress may be induced to pass the necessary laws by a vigorous initiative of the executive in stopping their patronage, and by the pressure of a commanding public opinion.

EXTRADITION.

Philadelphia Record.

Extradition is the surrender by one sovereign state or political community to another, on its demand, of persons charged with the commission of crime within its jurisdiction, that they may be dealt with according to its laws. Under treaty stipulations not only fugitives from justice may be surrendered but deserting seamen, and we have treaties to that effect with a considerable number of foreign governments, including Russia. The mutual surrender of criminals between the several states of the union is provided for by the constitution of the United States.

Such public jurists as Grotius, Vattel, Helmeccius, Burlemaqui and Kent maintain that the extradition of fugitive criminals, independent of treaty stipulations, is a matter of imperative duty; but another class of writers upon international law, including Puffendorf, Voet, Schmaltz and Wheaton, regard the obligation as imperfect in its nature, and a refusal to surrender fugitives from justice as affording no ground of offence. The practice of governments as to extradition has varied, many having recognized it as a matter of mutual comity and convenience, while others have taken a different view and refused to surrender criminals unless bound by treaty to do so. Among those which have always thus declined is the government of the United States. In the list of the crimes whereof persons duly charged are subject to be given up in pursuance of our treaties with foreign states there are included murder, assault with intent to commit murder, piracy, arson, robbery and forgery.

Most of the treaties contain provisions relating to the evidence required to authorize an order of extradition; but as it was doubted whether such stipulations had the force of law congress passed the act of August 12, 1848, "for giving effect to certain treaty stipulations between this and foreign governments for the apprehension and delivering up of certain offenders." This act will be found at page 1025 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. Before any person can be surrendered a demand must be made upon the president by the executive power of the government whose laws have been violated, and it is usual for such demand to be preferred before the institution of judicial proceeding for the arrest of the fugitive. But the act of congress does not require this to be first done.

As to the procedure in case of extradition, a complaint may be made by any citizen under oath or affirmation charging the person to be arrested with the commission of one of the enumerated crimes. A warrant for the arrest of the person charged may thereupon be issued by any of the justices of the supreme court, or of the several district courts of the United States, or of the judges of the state courts, or by a duly authorized United States commissioner. The person arrested is to be brought before the officer issuing the warrant, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered. Properly authenticated copies of depositions upon which the original warrant in any foreign country may have been granted, may be received in evidence of the alleged criminality. The identity of the offender must of course be established with reasonable certainty. The degree of evidence must be such as would be sufficient, according to the laws of the place where the person arrested shall be found, to justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime or offence had been there committed. If the evidence be deemed sufficient the officer hearing it must certify the same, together with all the testimony taken before him, to the secretary of state, who, upon the requisition of the proper authorities of the foreign government, shall order under his official hand and seal in the name of the president the delivery of the accused to such person as is authorized by the foreign government to receive him. If the prisoner escapes he may be retaken. Whenever a person committed to await a requisition is not delivered up and conveyed out of the United States within two calendar months of his commitment any judge, upon application, may order his discharge from custody.

These provisions of law certainly guard the rights of foreigners charged as fugitives from justice with great tenderness. In several of the treaties it is expressly stipulated that neither party is to surrender its own subjects or citizens to the other, and in those with France, Austria, Baden and Swiss Confederation and the Two Sicilies crimes of a political character are excluded. It will be seen that in no case does the president or the secretary of state take the initiative in the rendition of a foreign criminal, and no arrest is made except under direct judicial authority.

With Others, This Leadville Herald.

Another reason why Leadville would make a good point for the meeting of the state legislature, is the fact of the excellent discipline of the police force. When a party of choice legislative spirits see fit to go out on a hat mashing expedition, they would have the benefit of their own laws in a comfortable cell in the city jail, instead of affording amusement for a squad of gaudy policemen such as those who, according to the Denver papers, form the street corner ornaments of the capital. There are numerous other reasons why Leadville is a desirable place for the capital, but these are enough. Leadville is the finest winter resort in the world, and if it is a little cold it will serve the purpose of cooling off the hot blood which made itself manifest last year to the detriment of the state.

To Improve Society.

Leadville Chronicle.

But society ought to have some other gatherings besides dances. We should have literary meetings, where new and good books could be read and talked over. There is probably no city in the United States of the size of Leadville where there are so many well-educated men. You can find miners in overalls who can quote Tennyson and read Zola. Graduates of colleges can constantly be found, pick in hand. An ore driver the other day was heard criticising Swinburne. The material for a literary association, which should meet once a week, and keep literary taste alive, is abundant. It would be especially beneficial to the young ladies, who, in the absence of some stimulus, are apt to neglect reading for gossip. Such a society should avoid the rock on which so many have split. Members should not be invited to read their own compositions, in prose or verse. We all think our own writings lovely, but others are apt to take a different view, and to be bored by them. To save discussion, it might be better to read selections from the best and latest publications in New York and Boston. Let the members comment and criticize. A year's working of such a society would complete an education, and would spare us the misery of hearing a lovely creature in silks and jewels ask when Sir Walter Raleigh founded New York.

Need of Action.

Georgetown Courier.

The southern part of the state has jeopardized its chances of securing the capital by being divided upon several localities, whereas the northern portion of the state will be solid for Denver. The outlook now is that unless the south unites upon Colorado Springs the fight will be too one-sided to be interesting, for that place is the only southern city that is worthy of being mentioned in this connection. As there is not the slightest probability of union in the south being brought about, Denver's chances can be considered good.

Talk Pretty or Give.

Silver Cliff Prospect.

Well, the agony is over. Silver Cliff has the belt, and has been chosen the place to hold the next annual tournament. Ed Austin, of Silver Cliff, has been chosen first vice-president. Now shall we have the state capital? Better talk pretty to us, or we will take it right away from you all.

No Effect on the Capital.

Pueblo Chieftain.

The bed bugs in the Colorado Springs hotels have grown so voracious this warm weather that the guests are compelled to sleep in chairs on the porches.

N.B.—This is not intended to have any effect on the state capital question.

Only Fair.

Pueblo Chieftain.

The opinion of the GAZETTE that state tournaments would be relieved of a good deal of unpleasantness if professionals were kept out of all contests, will be heartily endorsed by all who witnessed the late disgraceful row at Colorado Springs.

General Satisfaction.

Leadville Herald.

The capital question settled in favor of Leadville and every one would be satisfied. It would be a sort of poetic justice, as it were, to fix the capital in the city which gave the state its greatest reputation.

What Result?

Leadville Herald.

Given the capitalian advantages surrounding Leadville, and a solid vote of the voters of this city, and what will be the result?

Golden and the Capital.

Golden Transcript.

The Leadville Democrat asks why Golden, the former capital, does not put in her claim for its relocation here. The only reason we can assign is that she does not want it. There may be people mean enough to twirl their dirty fingers from their dirtier noses at us and ejaculate "sour grapes!" but the fact is Golden never amounted to shucks until the capital was removed to Denver. From that time she has been pushing to the front, and to-day enjoys a substantial prosperity she never would have gained with the continual fight she would have been compelled to keep up with Denver to obtain it. It is our honest belief that it is not worth the while of any town in the state, unless it may be Leadville, to make any expensive effort to gain the honor (?) of being the permanent capital, for should it, by any combination of circumstances, succeed in securing a majority of votes, there would not, from that movement, be a moment's peace for her people, with the continual fight that would be kept up against them in every conceivable shape and manner. Does Pueblo, or Colorado Springs, or Canon City, or indeed Leadville, for a moment think that if they should secure the location of the capital that they could ever get an appropriation through for capital buildings without having the whole of Denver to right inch by inch. If an appropriation could be got through at all it would cost more in clean cash than the town could make out of it in a hundred years. No, Brother Democrat, Golden don't want and would not take it as a gift. We would rather have either one of our prosperous smelting works or manufacturing establishments than fifty state capitals.

RECALLING LINCOLN'S DEATH.

Two Curious Dispatches Sent to Edwards Pierrepont by Secretary Stanton in 1865.

The following curious dispatches, never before printed, were sent by Mr. Stanton, to the Hon. Edwards Pierrepont about a month after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. They are interesting as evidence of a very different phase of excitement in Washington at that time from any which has been caused by the attempt on the life of President Garfield.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 13, 1865, 10.05 P. M. The Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, New York.

I have written to-night to retain you and Cutting and Brady, or any one else you may desire, to have associated with you, to prosecute Horace Greeley and the owners of the Tribune for Greeley's persistent efforts the last four weeks to incite assassins to finish their work by murdering me. Please give the matter your immediate attention on receiving the letter and secure copies of all the Tribunes printed since the night of the president's murder, and get the names of the owners. I propose to prosecute criminally, and also by civil suit, for I shall not allow them to have me murdered and escape responsibility without a struggle for life on my part.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

H.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 13—5:20 P. M. To the Hon. Edwards Pierrepont and the Hon. F. R. Cutting, New York:

I have proof of express personal malice against me by Greeley, and believe that I can establish a combination between him and others which may end in accomplishing my death, as it did against Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward. This is my reason for distinguishing his case from others of general vituperation.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

The second telegram was sent in reply to one which contained an intimation that it might at least be indiscreet to make such an arrest as the one suggested by Mr. Stanton.

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Per annum \$2.00 Six Months \$1.00
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ADVERTISING.
Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK.
Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given. All subscriptions to the Daily or Weekly are struck off the list at expiration.
Mr. Harry lies is the authorized collector and collector for the Gazette Publishing Company. No claims are allowed against any employee of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.
All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.
Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.
B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

From Tuesday's Daily.

The Leadville excursionists were in the city on Sunday.

Some of the city yards and alleys are in a filthy condition.

The public schools will open on Monday, September fifth.

Governor Pitkin was at Manitou with his family on Sunday.

Mr. E. S. Alexander came up from Las Vegas Sunday afternoon.

Mr. Wittler, a prominent St. Louis contractor, is visiting in the city. He is making a tour of Colorado.

The Telephone company is daily adding new instruments to its circuit.

Work will probably be commenced on the new hotel before the first of September.

Quite a number of our citizens are taking advantage of the reduced rates to the east.

Mayor Walley and Mr. Jim Carlyle, of South Pueblo, were in the city yesterday.

Hon. Adair Wilson, of Del Norte, was a guest at the Colorado Springs hotel on Sunday.

Mr. J. M. Grabam, of Buena Vista, is in the city. He is the leading livery man in that city.

Mr. Irving Howbert and family have returned from an extended sojourn at Twin lakes.

The streets of Colorado Springs presented a unusually lively appearance during the evening yesterday.

Mr. Philip Krug, of Cincinnati, is visiting today as the guest of his brother-in-law, L. Dan Jung, Jr.

Mr. Harry Weatherly, who has been in the city for the past week or ten days, returned to Pueblo yesterday morning.

The Manitou road between the Pike's Peak bridge and Colorado City is in a deplorable condition, owing to the late rains.

Haverly Mastodon minstrels will be in Colorado next week but it is not fully decided whether they will appear in this city or not.

From what we can learn the Denver & New Orleans railroad is pushing along quite rapidly the grading of its line this side of the divide.

There will be another gang of base ball at Saturday afternoon, between the vouchered freight departments of the Denver & Rio Grande.

The Jarecki opera company, made up of ever local talent, contemplates giving a concert in the Saratoga hall, Manitou, next Sunday night.

The rain poured down with a vengeance on Sunday afternoon and in a short time the irrigation ditches represented fair and Colorado rivers.

Haverly's "Widow Bedott" company is the existing on the programme at the Opera house. The dates are Monday and Tuesday, August 22d and 23d.

The Rev. W. C. Jones, brother of Mr. E. L. Jones of the signal service, is visiting in the city. He occupied the pulpit of Grace Episcopal church on Sunday.

The rain of the past week has cooled the air of a party of young folks from Pueblo who are visiting for several weeks in this vicinity as was their intention.

Alderman Cowell, of Leadville, who has been in attendance at the state tournament the past week, returned to his home on Monday morning express yesterday.

The police authorities have been notified that some one has been stealing tools from the Elwell's new residence on Weber street, and steps will at once be taken to bring the guilty ones to justice.

Ranchmen just in from Rocky Ford report that the recent rains have extended but a short distance east. Bent county is still suffering from the extreme dry weather, while Big Springs, thirty-five miles east of this city, not a drop of rain has fallen.

The Leadville Herald: "Our boys are much pleased with their treatment by the Colorado Springs firemen. They shared in the general disgust at Pendegast's behaviour, and says that Purple won the race fairly."

Some of the gentlemen who ran, proposed to buy a gambler's game with the exception of one man, a Denver man. Purple, of the Black Hawk team, who won the race, was not very happy since a torch boy in one of the Denver fire companies, which made the pill a more bitter one for Pendegast to swallow."

IKE STOCKTON.

The Stockton-Farmington Feud Fully Explained.

He Not So Much of a Bandit as Was Made to Appear.

Some time ago the GAZETTE published several communications from Farmington, New Mexico, concerning the famous Ike Stockton and depredations committed by him and his followers. In yesterday's Denver Republican we find the following interview with him at Durango, which rather conflicts with some other accounts written about him:

While in Durango a few days ago, a representative of the Republican was confronted in his rooms at the Inter-Ocean hotel by a pleasant-faced, mild-mannered gentleman, who said he had a grievance. He was asked to be seated, and in the meantime his measure taken. The visitor was but twenty-nine years of age, but looked five or six years older. He measured five feet four inches, was compactly built, and weighed 164 pounds. He wore a neat goatee and mustache, and had grayish-blue eyes. The face was a mild one, and rather attractive. There certainly was nothing repulsive or brutal about it. The man was neatly dressed; in his shirt he wore plain round gold studs, and carried a silver watch secured by a silver chain. He was an innocent-looking man, and totally unarmed.

This man proved to be the famous Ike Stockton, an alleged murderer and criminal. His grievance was that the press of the country had branded him as a murderer, thief and outlaw, and a desperado of the worst type. Turning his face full upon the writer, he said: "You have come down here into my home; you will mingle with the best people here; all that I ask is that you inquire fully into my character and into my conduct since here, and publish what you find without prejudice." The proposition seemed like a fair one, and during a ten days' sojourn in Durango no opportunity was lost to gain facts in the life of Stockton.

Stockton is a Texan, a man brought up on the plains among cattle and gentlemen, and in early years took part in several skirmishes with the Comanches. Claiborne, Texas, is his home. He removed thence to Colfax county, New Mexico, in 1874. Here he was engaged in various enterprises, but was never known to have committed a criminal act. In 1879 he settled on the Lower Animas, in Rio Arriba county, New Mexico, about forty miles from Durango, following stock-raising and living in peace with his neighbors.

In November of last year Stockton returned to Texas for the purpose of buying stock, and expected to be absent all winter. Near his old home on the Animas lived his brother, Port Stockton, with wife and three children. In January a party of lynchers stopped at Port Stockton's house, killed him outright by shooting, and wounded his wife so that she is a cripple for life. Learning these facts, Ike at once returned to Durango, for the purpose of investigating the matter.

Port Stockton's real name was William Porter Stockton, and he was regarded as a dangerous man. He was in every respect the opposite of his brother. He has been accused of killing many men, but his brother denies this. He says his brother was a wild man, and did kill one man, a horse thief, in self-defense in Colfax county, New Mexico. Ike admitted that his brother had been in many scrapes, but did not believe he ever killed any one else.

Port Stockton was killed because of a habit of saying what he thought. A man named Brown had in a cowardly manner killed a man named Puett. Young Dyson Eskridge was a friend of Puett's and he notified Brown that he would avenge his death. When they met, both drew guns. Brown shooting first. Eskridge then shot and killed Brown. Eskridge escaped and Lou Cone and party started in pursuit for the purpose of lynching him. When a portion of Cone's gang learned that the object of the party was not to take Eskridge prisoner, but to lynch him, they returned home. Passing Stockton's house they told him that they had turned back because they did not approve of lynching. As the main party returned home they stopped to speak with Port, and inform him they had not secured their man. Stockton said: "If you meant to lynch him I am glad you didn't get him. I believe every man should have a fair trial."

The next day seven men rode by the door of Stockton's house. Two stopped—Alf. Graves and Aaron Barker—and the other five rode sixty yards away and dismounted. Stockton came out on being called. He had been cleaning his pipe, and held the pipe in one hand and a straw in the other. Graves and Barker engaged Stockton in conversation, and spoke in a friendly and neighborly manner for about ten minutes. There was not an angry word on either side. While this conversation was going on Stockton had his back turned to the five men who had gone down the road. These five had in the meantime taken their guns from their scabbards and leveled them at him. Having secured this advantage, they yelled to him to "throw up his hands." As he turned to see what this command meant, Graves and Barker pulled their revolvers and fired at the poor victim. One ball struck him in the breast and one in the neck. He fell over dead. The other five fired also, but did not hit him. After death he still held in his hand the pipe and in the other the straw.

During the conversation Mrs. Stockton was in the room, seated with her three children and household cares. When she heard the shooting and saw her husband fall, she picked up his Winchester rifle and ran out into the yard, hoping that her husband might still be able to use it. As she appeared at the door a man named Lockhart yelled—"Shoot the dog!" Two men fired. One of the balls struck the plate of the Winchester rifle, breaking it in two. The other struck the woman in the hand and penetrated her side. She fell to the ground and the ruffians departed, leaving her for dead. They had no pity or care for the innocent, terror-stricken little children in the house. These they left alone with their, as they supposed, dead parents. The woman subsequently revived, and though she will be a cripple all her life, she has nearly recovered from the effects of the wounds. It was this diabolical act that brought Ike Stockton home from Texas, and the fact that the officers of the law failed to act in the premises caused Ike Stockton to vow vengeance.

Stockton declared that he was not a thief nor a murderer. He had never killed a man unless Ute or Comanche, and then in warfare. So far as stealing cattle was concerned he had never done any of it. He had never sold a pound of beef into Colorado. Never sold a cow in Durango. There were lots of thieves in the country who did steal, and hid it under cover of this feud. But Stockton's party had no more to do with these than they had with the Ute murders or Allison's stage robberies.

Spirits at Work.

A large audience greeted Annie Eva Fay, the materializing medium, in the opera house on Sunday night. What the people went to see was an illustrated lecture on spiritualism, but what they did see was an ingenious cabinet performance without the lecture. The audience were requested to choose two middle-aged men to act as an investigating committee and the two selected were Alderman Walker and Dr. Strickler. The medium worked like a machine during the entire evening and nothing was asked of it that was not granted with the best of grace.

The same cabinet, the same bells, the same ropes and the same secrecy that the spirits have adopted for such entertainments for the past 30 years were brought into use and we would suggest that a revised edition of the medium be adopted. As is invariably the case the committeemen although diligent in their efforts to detect the spirits at work failed to reveal any imperfections to the audience. Alderman Walker's actions on the stage caused more amusement than the purported superhuman accomplishments of Miss Fay. While performing the duties imposed upon him by the audience to the best of his ability, Mr. Walker received a note accusing him of being an accomplice of the spirits and in order to prove that he was not, he tied the medium so tight that it required full fifteen minutes for the spirits to loosen the bonds. As a whole the manifestations by Miss Fay were what many had seen a hundred times before and no new light was thrown on the subject of spiritualism. Materializing mediums have ceased to enrapture the citizens of civilized countries.

THE CONTRACT AWARDED.

Messrs. Russell and Alexander to Build the Las Vegas Water Works.

It is with pleasure that we learn that our townsmen Messrs. Russell & Alexander have secured the contract for the construction of Agua Pura company's works at Las Vegas. The Las Vegas Optic of the 12th inst. has the following: "The Optic feels a sense of relief, now that Russell & Alexander, of Colorado Springs, have been successful in securing the contract for the construction of the Agua Pura company's works in this city. An adjourned meeting of the executive committee was held at Mr. Brown's office last evening. Mr. Alexander was present and presented a bid for the works, together with a written proposition and was awarded the contract on the basis of \$92,000."

"The system proposed is the best one imaginable. A bulkhead of a five foot crest is to be built across the Gallinas three-fourths of a mile above the Hot Springs. From the dam one hundred feet of twelve inch pipe will carry water to a settler, with filtering attachment situated on a plateau in the cañon. Into this settling basin, which is 25x100 feet and five feet deep, a stream of water will flow continually so that it will never become stagnant. Out of the settling reservoir for a distance of 25,000 feet a ten inch main will be used in conducting the water toward the city. Then follows 33,800 feet of eight inch main, which completes the pipe line to the northwest corner of the plaza. From there the line radiates in four and six inch mains over the city, giving a pressure of eighty to ninety pounds on the west side and 100 pounds on the east side. The Agua Pura company has entered into an agreement with the county commissioners to supply water for thirty-five hydrants. This will give the city good protection from fire."

"Mr. Alexander was interviewed by an Optic plebeian this morning. He states that it is his calculation to place men at work upon the bulkheads inside of ten days. The pipe has been ordered in Louisville and St. Louis, hydrants of the Holly works, Lockport, and valves from Troy, New York. Just as soon as the iron arrives workmen will begin on the trenches and pipes will be placed in the ground. It is quite evident that the works will be completed by the first of next year. The reputation of Russell & Alexander as builders of water works guarantees for us one of the best systems of water supply in the west."

STATE NOTES

Gleaned From Our Exchanges.

The May Queen shaft has reached a depth of 230 feet and is still in porphyry.

It is currently reported that several doctors are practicing medicine in Leadville without the required diplomas.

According to Assessor Todd's report the assessment of Jefferson county for the current year is \$2,606,052.34, a gratifying increase of \$39,367.26 over that of last year.

Three pupils escaped from the state industrial school at Golden on Friday night last.

Mayor Kubler, of Gunnison City, gave five men of sporting proclivities 24 hours to leave town, and they went.

The bank of Crested Butte is now open for business with H. A. W. Tabor & Co. as proprietors.

An excursion will be run from Gunnison City to Denver over the D. & R. G. on Thursday, August 25th.

Fort Collins now boasts of a new daily paper published by the Craft Bros., and called the Daily Express. Success to the new venture.

The citizens' protective union of Jefferson county celebrates its first anniversary on August 28th.

It will require the services of a principal and nine teachers to deal out learning at the Golden schools during the coming season.

The ownership of the Loveland Reporter has passed from the hands of George McClelland to Messrs. Barley & Smart.

The Elk Mountain Pilot says that \$100,000 has been offered for a one-half interest in the Venango mine.

A free reading room has been opened at Ruby Camp.

The assessed value of taxable property of Fremont county for the year 1880 was \$1,637,003; for the year 1881 \$2,125,391, an increase of \$488,388. A pretty good showing for the kingdom of Fremont.

A lodge of the Knights of Honor has been organized in Canon City.

JUSTICE GRANTED.

The Winners of the 1,000 Feet Race Awarded Their Prizes.

Pendegast's Trickery Condemned by Our Fire Department.

A meeting of the Colorado Springs fire department was held on Saturday night for the purpose of closing up tournament affairs and settling all accounts. After adjusting all debts and defraying all expenses incurred by the department for the tournament it was found that there was still on hand a balance of nearly \$300. Upon motion of Foreman Harrison of the W. S. Jackson hose company it was unanimously voted by the department to pay to Messrs. Purple, of Black Hawk, Dixon, of Silver Cliff, and Banks, of Denver, the prizes rightfully won by them in the 1,000 foot race of last Thursday. The total amount awarded was \$85, of which Purple gets \$50, Dixon \$25 and Banks \$10. A motion was also passed at the meeting condemning the actions of Hooks No. 2 of Denver and those of Pendegast in their outrageous and detestable efforts to dishonestly control the 1,000 foot race, and thus defeat those who entered the race with the expectation of seeing fair play. These prizes are awarded to the winners merely as a gift of the Colorado Springs department, and such award was prompted out of a desire of the department to see justice done to all visitors at the tournament. From the time that the race was declared off by the judges, the popular sympathy has been with Purple, and the action taken by the firemen meets with the heartiest support of our citizens. Not only has the GAZETTE condemned the action of Pendegast, but the Leadville and Denver papers have taken the same stand. Had Pendegast entered the race from the start with the intention of giving his competitors an equal show with himself he would not have merited the abuses that have been showered upon him. But as it was he was taken in at his own game, and because he was defeated he resorted to a protest in order to beat the winners out of their prizes and protect himself and his backers from heavy losses. Such detestable trickery as this could not be countenanced by our firemen, and notwithstanding the fact that the race was declared off and they in no way bound to pay the prizes, they have done so merely out of a desire to see justice done to all. Treasurer Robbins, of the fire department yesterday forwarded the amounts above mentioned to Banks, of Denver and Dixon, of Silver Cliff. As Purple, the winner of the first prize, was still in the city, the money was paid to him personally. At his request we publish the following card of thanks:

A CARD.

COLORADO SPRINGS, August 15th, 1881.
I wish to express my thanks to the Colorado Springs department for the gentlemanly manner in which they treated me, by paying me the \$50 prize which the judges of the State Association said I did not win.

WILL C. PURPLE.

The Grand Canon Excursion.

To-morrow (Wednesday) is the day set for the Old Fellows' excursion to the Royal Gorge. The weather for the past week has been very stormy in this vicinity, but from reports we have reason to believe that the Grand Canon has been spared from any unpleasantness in that quarter.

A special committee has been appointed to prepare refreshments which will be served on the train, so that the excursionists need not put themselves to any trouble about preparing lunches, as there will be enough for all. The bill of fare will consist of sandwiches, cold ham and tongue, hot coffee, ice cream, lemonade, cakes, etc.

Tickets for the round trip may be purchased of the committee of arrangements, who will also give any information desired.

J. G. Warner, at lumber yard.

H. W. Hallett, at Hallett & Baker's.

J. K. Shireman, at A. Sutton & Co.

J. H. Hammond, at D. & R. G. office.

Harry Isles, at GAZETTE office.

The committee earnestly requests as many as possible of those who intend going to purchase their tickets early thereby enabling them to order sufficient cars to avoid crowding. There will be a reclining chair car attached to the train. Don't forget.

SPOTTED TAIL'S MURDER.

Result of a Conspiracy—A Proposed Change.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15.—The Indian bureau to-day received another report from Agent Cook at Rosebud agency about the killing of Spotted Tail. He had arrested Crow Dog, the murderer, and Black Crow, his accomplice, and sent them to Niobrara for confinement until the arrival of the United States marshal to take charge of them. They will be tried for the murder by the laws of that territory. Black Crow aspired to be chief in place of Spotted Tail and organized a gang of adherents. Crow Dog was his chief assistant. The murder of Spotted Tail was the result of a regular conspiracy to get him out of the way and put Black Crow in his place. Black Crow made no concealment of this, but boasted of it. Cook has appointed White Thunder as temporary chief to succeed Spotted Tail, and recommends Spotted Tail's son to be appointed by the interior department to succeed his father. The prompt arrest of the murderers broke up the conspiracy. All is quiet at the agency.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The following report containing additional details of Spotted Tail, together with important suggestions and proposed change in the local Indian government, was received at the Indian department to-day from Rosebud Agency:

I stated in my letter of yesterday that the murder of Spotted Tail by Crow Dog and an accomplice named Black Crow, both head men of the Brule Sioux, was the result of a long-standing feud. While this is partially true new evidences have been developed which disclose a long and well-matured plan to rid themselves of Spotted Tail. The conspirators were few, but of a desperate character, who had fully made up their minds if the chief would not resign they would kill him. The ring leader was Black Crow, who now makes no secret of his intentions. His ambition was to hold Spotted Tail's position and if it could not be accomplished by fair means they didn't scruple to use most foul means. Upon ascertaining these facts I had Black Crow arrested as necessary to the murder and sent him to bear Crow Dog company.

With their leader gone the disaffected element will rapidly disperse and no longer exist as an organization.

In connection with the subject of a head chief, if possible, I beg leave to receive your early consideration. The position of head chief is a hindrance to civilization. The main object of this personage is to centralize all power in himself. To do this he must strive to continue the tribal relations, to prevent his people scattering over the reservation for the purpose of taking up allotments of land; he must gather them in villages where they can keep alive their barbarous customs, dances, etc.; in short, to retain his head as chief over the nation, he must act in opposition to measures adopted by the government for the ultimate civilization of the Indians. Minor chiefs are already squabbling for the office, but I have informed them the appointment and recognition of so important a position must come from the office of Indian affairs. I have, therefore, to recommend that no successor to Spotted Tail be appointed; that his son, young Spotted Tail, be recognized as chief of his own immediate band, so that if at any time a representative of the tribe shall be desired at Washington for conversing upon the interest of his people, he shall be chosen with special reference to his intelligence and loyalty to the government.

If the office of Indian affairs should direct this it will forever preclude the possibility of such an occurrence as that of yesterday. Being of the opinion that this is necessary it should be presented at the coming conference of the honorable secretary of the interior. I appointed White Thunder, chief of the Lower Sioux, to take Spotted Tail's place in the delegation. He is a man of barely ordinary ability, but of unquestioned loyalty, and was the only available person to be found at the time. I trust my action in the matter will receive your approval. I have to add that prompt action in arresting the murderer of Spotted Tail has had the best beneficial effect upon the people at large. All excitement is allayed, and at present one would not imagine we had just passed through a crisis, during which some rash Indian or white might easily have turned the peaceful ending into a terrible tragedy. As it is we have every reason to be thankful. Monday orders will be given for two hundred freighters to proceed landing supplies, as I deemed the better plan to keep the young men busily engaged, thus preventing them from taking advantage of the present situation and stirring up trouble. (Signed) JOHN COOK.

HONORED GUESTS.

Baron Steuben's Descendants Invited to Yorktown.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—The state department in answer to inquiries as to whether the descendants of Baron Steuben, of whom there are several in the German army, were to be the Yorktown centennial, wrote the minister at Berlin yesterday: During the darkest period of the revolutionary war, a German soldier of character and distinction lentured his sword in aid of American independence. Frederick William Augustus Baron Steuben joined Washington's disastrous campaign of 1778. The letter then recounts the valuable and skillful services of Steuben, and says he was present at the final surrender at Yorktown in 1781. He then assures the German government that representatives of Baron Steuben will be honored guests of fifty million people of the United States, and that the United States sends out a hearty invitation to them to be present. To Germans in America the visit of Baron Steuben's relations will have something of the revival of family ties, while to all Americans of whatever origin the presence of German guests will afford a fitting opportunity of testifying their respect for that great country within whose limits are included so much of human grandeur and human progress.

THE APACHE OUTBREAK.

Official Report of the Cause of the Trouble.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—A report has been received by the interior department from United States Indian Agent Llewellyn, Mesalero Agency, New Mexico, relative to recent depredations committed by a party of Mesalero Apaches. Concerning the cause of this outbreak General Llewellyn writes, under date of July 20th: Some months ago a lieutenant of the United States army, stationed here, gave a written permit to three Indians at this agency to go to Old Mexico and bring back a party of their friends, whom they claimed had left at the time of the Victorio troubles. This party was due home three weeks ago, but were chased and driven into the mountains, thirty miles from the agency to the south. Since that time they have made, one of the packers for scouts says, three ineffectual efforts to get into the agency, being prevented each time by scouts and soldiers. Finding they could not return to the agency, as they had been led to believe, they concluded to go on the war path. I learn on good authority there are about 70 Indians in this party. Indians here feel badly that their friends could not be permitted to return, but all unite in telling me they will remain quiet and show the great rather than their hands are raised.

THE LAND BILL.

Expression of Popular Feeling Against the Lords.

LONDON, August 15.—The meeting of a committee of the federation of liberal associations to-day, in reference to the action of the house of lords on the land bill, was very numerously attended. Sir Wilfred Lawson and Monk, Collings, Firth, and Baron, members of parliament, were present. Resolutions were passed declaring the lords had mutilated the land bill in the interest of land owners so as to render it wholly unacceptable, and urging the government to adhere firmly to the bill which finally left the commons. They also resolved that the actions of the lords raised the constitutional question tending directly to compel the country to consider the possibility of amending the system which enables that irresponsible chamber to defeat the will of the nation. Gladstone received a hundred messages and letters from liberal clubs and other organizations urging the government to remain firm.

The ministers are determined to allow the peers no loophole for escape from the menacing dilemma in which they are placed in reference to the land bill. On one or two minor points concessions will be made so as to afford the peers an opportunity for a timely retreat under cover of partial success.

LONDON, August 15.—After Gladstone's reply to Parnell in the house of commons, Dillwyn, liberal, said that he hoped no material concession would be made to an irresponsible body like the house of lords. Daniel Grant, liberal, said he would feel it his duty if a large concession was made, to vote against the government. Gladstone replied he was not surprised at these statements and said it was unnecessary to repeat the declarations he had already made respecting the main principle of the bill. Gladstone assented to several amendments and then moved to agree to amend the house of lords bill giving the landlord access to the land court when he failed to come to an agreement with the tenant. Parnell objected to this concession and a long discussion followed.

Black Hills Carbonates.

DEADWOOD, D. T., August 15.—The Iron Hill mining company organized here to-day to operate a belt of mines in the new carbonate camp, capitalized at \$25,000,000. R. C. Lake, president of the First national bank is the president; R. C. Lake, John Guild, Fred M. Doerington, J. F. Moore and Geo. N. Holway its board of directors; and S. P. Romans, manager. This property embraces seventy acres of mineral lands.

Opinions on Narrow Gauge.

DENVER, August 15.—The traveling agent's excursion party, consisting of about twenty-five representatives of the principal railroads of the United States, returned this evening from a tour of the Rio Grande road. In a set of resolutions passed they express the opinion that the splendid equipment of Colorado's narrow gauge railroads proved conclusively that narrow gauge roads are of the greatest importance to the future development of this section of the continent. This party take a trip through Clear Creek cañon to-morrow and return east Thursday.

More Apache Depredations.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., August 15.—A ranch fifteen miles east from El Rito was burned yesterday. One Mexican woman and boy were killed by the Apaches. We have reliable reports that in all twenty Mexicans and one soldier have been killed, and one white woman captured by the Apaches since the 10th inst. No damage is reported nearer than fifteen miles of the Atlantic & Pacific road. Quite a number of ranchmen are moving together for safety.

Superintendent of the Coast Survey Dead.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15.—Superintendent Carlisle P. Paterson, of the coast survey, died to-day near this city.

Guarding the Mails.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—Division superintendents of the United States railway service met to-day and began the discussion of the question of providing some method of heating postal cars in winter that will not endanger the burning of the car in case of accident to the train.

California's Wish.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 15.—The republican state central committee at a called meeting last Friday evening adopted resolutions asking Senator Miller to urge the appointment of a Californian as secretary of the United States senate, and recommending Marcus D. Boruck for the position.

Desperate Duel.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., August 15.—It is learned that a desperate duel was fought in the Indian nation last week, in which T. O. Carpenter, a Choctaw chief, was fatally wounded, and Colonel Amos Price, a citizen of the Creek nation, was killed. Considerable feeling exists, as both were among the most prominent men in the nation.

Will C. Purple, of the Black Hawk team, is still in the city, and he fully appreciates the act of the fire department whereby he was awarded \$50, the money fairly won by him in the 1,000 foot race of last Thursday.

Mr. Dan Durkee, of the City drug store, has disposed of his interest in the business to Dr. D. B. Fairly, and the name of the firm will in the future be Messrs. Rose & Fairly. Mr. Durkee contemplates a visit to California, where he may conclude to locate in business, but it is to be hoped that he may yet decide to remain in Colorado Springs and embark again in business.

Three of the notorious Allison gang of horse thieves and highwaymen spent Sunday in our county jail. They were brought here from Denver by Sheriff Smith, of Conejos county, on Sunday morning's train, and as the sheriff had some important business with Governor Pitkin, who was at Manitou, the prisoners were left in the jail while Mr. Smith was at Manitou calling on the governor. The trio left yesterday in charge of Sheriff Joe Smith and his deputy for Conejos, where they will be tried before Judge Bradley of that county.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Widow Bedott at the Opera House next Monday and Tuesday nights.

The new Colorado Springs directory will soon be ready for publication.

Hunt's orchestra will in the future furnish the music at the Opera House.

Several fine residences are now in the course of erection in the northern part of the city.

Now that the tournament is over the firemen have abandoned their practice runs entirely.

The Widow Bedott company have posted some fine paper which is attracting considerable attention.

No definite arrangements have as yet been made for the proposed races at the Pike's Peak Driving park.

Agents are canvassing the city for a new directory of California, Montana, Nevada, Wyoming, Nebraska and Colorado.

The Herdic coaches are now on the road and will probably be placed on our streets during the early part of September.

Pike's Peak travel still keeps up and a larger number of visitors have accomplished the ascent this year than ever before.

Only twenty-four hours have elapsed since the last heavy rain, and still the mud in the streets has almost entirely disappeared.

The Denver and New Orleans railroad company is procuring the right of way through several of the ranches east of the city.

Mr. Frank K. Davis, who has been spending the last two months with his brother, Mr. E. L. Davis, returned east yesterday via the Santa Fe.

Mrs. Judge Bowen, of Del Norte, who has been visiting friends in this city for some time past, returned to her home yesterday morning.

Alfred Walker is anxious for another conference with the spirits. He is confident that he could make some astonishing developments on another occasion.

The Rev. J. R. Hill, of St. Louis, has taken possession of Crystal Park, and will at once commence making the much needed improvements. He leaves for St. Louis to-day on business of importance.

Information has just been received of the sad death of Mr. Jim Phillips in Kansas from the effects of sunstroke. Mr. Phillips was for some time a resident of this city and was doorkeeper of the house at the last session of the legislature.

Senator Alvin Saunders, of Nebraska, is visiting Colorado Springs. He is the guest of Mr. J. H. Barlow, of the El Paso Bank. He contemplates a visit to southern New Mexico, but he will not go until the president's condition is more favorable than it now is.

The Gothic Miner says that Mr. G. C. Banning, of this city, one of the original owners of the Luona mine, and now one of the largest stockholders, has just paid 50 cents, cash, for 2,500 shares of stock. Mr. Banning ought to know the value of the mine. Mr. Wm. Mansfield has also purchased stock at the same rate.

The contract has been let for working the Cheyenne Toll road through from Beaver park to Seven lakes, and it is expected that it will be open for carriages by the middle of next week. The hotel at the Seven lakes can accommodate from twenty to thirty guests, and parties who prefer to take their own tents will find good camping grounds at the lakes or at Beaver park, four miles this side. From the lakes to the summit of Pike's Peak by trail it is only four miles.

Annie Eva Fay and her assistants, wherever they may be left the city at an early hour yesterday morning leaving several unsettled accounts and we understand that they make this their practice wherever they go. Among others who suffered was the dressmaker who provided the medium with the dress which she wore on the stage Sunday night. What advancement can spiritualism make in this or any other land if such impostors as Annie Eva Fay be allowed to travel the country and impose upon the people?

EXCELLENT PROSPECTS.

Colorado Springs People Again in Luck.

Mr. L. A. Wait, of this city, in a letter to the Gothic City Miner, conveys the following important information concerning the Domingo mine, owned by Dr. Lee and several others of this city: "Being recently in Poverty gulch looking at other mines in that very promising camp, I made an unsolicited examination of the Domingo mine, which I regard as being of unusual promise. I take the liberty of calling your attention to it. The property is owned by Harry Lee, Mining company, Dr. Lee and Cal. McCloud. The development has been by tunnel, which has reached a depth of about fifty feet, from which a fine quality of ore has been mined which is high grade, as I saw the following assays made for the purpose of sorting the ore, viz: 553, 720, 960 and 1350 ounces per ton, which if closely assorted would run away in the thousands. There is now on the dump several tons of ore, and is on the increase from the daily working, which is run day and night. On extending my examination on the surface I am led to conclude from the great number of rich veins or lodes converging at a certain point that future development of this property will disclose one of the largest and richest bodies of mineral to be found in the Elk Mountains. As this property has been developed very quickly, nothing ever having appeared in print in regard to the Domingo mine, I trust I may be pardoned for calling your attention to it. It is certainly a matter of simple justice to our camp to let the outside know that we have such mines.

EXTREMELY DANGEROUS.

Allison and his Pals Taken no Further than Pueblo.

In yesterday's GAZETTE we stated the Allison gang, in charge of Sheriff Joe Smith, of Conejos county, left for the south on the morning train, but the following from the Chieftain would indicate that they got no further than Pueblo: "Yesterday's train from Denver brought into the city Sheriff Joe Smith, of Conejos county, and Frank Hyatt, a resident of the same county and a deputy sheriff. They had in charge Charles Allison and his two accomplices, who have made life a terror in Southern Colorado for some time past. This gang, it will be remembered, was nabbed at Albuquerque, New Mexico, several weeks ago, and taken to Denver for safe keeping for the time being, it being considered extremely dangerous at that time to lodge them in the Conejos county jail, where they belong. The officers were en route to Conejos county with the prisoners, we learned from Sheriff Smith, but upon reaching Pueblo news was received that a mob was awaiting the arrival of the prisoners at Alamosa, and that it would be impossible to take them through there without a very strong guard, hence the officers decided to leave the prisoners in the Pueblo county jail, in charge of Sheriff Price, until the next term of the district court in Conejos county, which occurs some time in November. The prisoners were all heavily handcuffed and shackled, and Sheriff Price and his deputies at once hustled the prisoners into a hack and conveyed them to the county jail, where they now are and will remain until the next term of court. In Conejos county, when they will be taken there for trial. Smith and Hyatt left on the afternoon train for the south. They expressed themselves as having no fear but what they could get the men through all right, but it might result in bloodshed, hence the safer alternative was adopted. Allison and his pals expressed themselves as willing to try it if the officers would give them a chance for their lives, but, as before stated, the officers thought better of their first resolution and left them here, where they at least will be safe for the present. The reason for taking the prisoners to Conejos was the expense of keeping them in the Arapahoe county jail. Conejos county has a jail of its own, and the authorities were of the opinion that that was the place for the prisoners to be housed. The wisdom of such a course is of course better understood by those most interested, though there are many who have not forgotten the difficulty of getting these notorious outlaws away from the south after their capture. The officers, however, thought that the feeling was much stronger against the prisoners at that time than now, and that consequently the prisoners could be successfully removed from Arapahoe to Conejos county. The news received at this point, however, that a reception awaited the gay and festive road agents, caused the officers in charge to change their minds and leave the prisoners here. It will now be three or four months before the prisoners are removed from the Pueblo county jail, but whenever they are taken out, strategy will have to be used or they will never be landed safely in the Conejos county jail. That there would have been trouble if the prisoners had gone through yesterday there can be no doubt, and while they deserve death for their many deeds of outlawry, now that they are in the hands of the law, we believe in the law taking its own course, and all will agree that the officers discharged their duty in the strictest sense of the word."

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the post-office at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending August 17th, 1881:

Anthony, Frank R.	Mangan Pat J. 3
Barker, Mrs. Chas.	McAttee, Jno J. 3
Bendow, Bart	McSpatten, El
Burberry, Will E.	Miller, Oliver
Carter, Alburteen	Milburn, James
Charles, W. A.	Myers, Mrs. L.
Clapp, Wm.	Ranch, Jacob
Ellis, A.	Reed, Mrs. C.
Evans, Miss Emma	Reid, Oliver
Fisher, Mrs. W. D.	Ryan, Philip J.
Glasson, W. A.	Sinsey, Chas.
Hill, Rose	Van der Hoff, Mrs. Geo.
Hill, Napoleon	Wagner, Mrs. Mina
Hodder, George	Wilson, Mrs. A. D.
Hooker, Frank P.	Foreign.
Johnson, John W.	Harris, S. P.
Kearney, Joe M.	Honold, Christian
Lovejoy, Geo. W.	Jones, Mrs. J. A.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

E. L. PRICE, P. M.

From Thursday's Daily.

The Venango.

Mr. J. F. Seldomridge has recently returned from an inspection of his mines in the Gunnison. He has brought some very rich and interesting specimens with him. The Venango seems to be generally considered one of the richest mines in this camp. The Democrat of Leadville, in a carefully written letter, gives the following accurate statement of the development of these mines:

"The Silver Mountain Mining company, of which Mr. N. Tooker, of Jersey City, is president, G. De La Vergne, of Colorado Springs, vice president, and J. F. Seldomridge, secretary and treasurer, have ten claims in the Ruby district, one of which is attracting marked attention, and is even now classed with the best mines of the camp, although its value has only recently been discovered. The mine referred to is the Venango. It is one mile from Irwin, easily accessible, and in the hands of parties who intend to develop it thoroughly, having the positive assurance that to do so will add in no small degree to the fame of Irwin and give a double return for every dollar invested. There is now on the claim a tunnel 151 feet in length, cutting the vein. This tunnel will be driven to a still greater length. At a length of 135 feet drifting on the vein was commenced. This drift is forty-eight feet in length and in it a winze has been sunk to a depth of fifty feet on the vein and a cross vein encountered. Drifting was then commenced both ways from the winze following on the vein to the east a length of seventy feet in order to strike a shaft sunk sixty-five feet east of the tunnel. Beyond this shaft there is a drift of 125 feet along the vein at the same level with the tunnel. A great deal of stoping has been done. The vein varies in width from three to five feet with a pay streak of from six to fifteen inches in width which will average unassorted, sixty ounces per ton although the first class ore gives an average of four hundred ounces to the ton. The work of

development will be continued by a new tunnel, 370 feet long, 180 feet below the present tunnel. The main object now seems to be to open stoping ground. A great deal of ore has been shipped with the present development, all of which has been made since April last. The ore vein carries ruby and brittle silver with black sulphurets and galena. Mr. E. Copley is superintending the work of development.

The Omega, another claim, owned by this company, has on it a tunnel 165 feet in length in which, at a length of ninety feet, native silver was found. Still further developments are being made with encouraging results. Of the other claims belonging to the company, the Zumo, Tacoma and Chicoma are the only ones that are being developed at present. The well known Prof. Van Diest has recently made a thorough inspection of the Venango and gives a most encouraging report of them. Their extensive development means new riches for Irwin and the Gunnison country."

WIDOW BEDOTT.

This Dramatic Oddity at the Opera House Next Week.

On next Monday and Tuesday evenings our citizens will have an opportunity of witnessing at the Opera House the production of the very laughable dramatic oddity, "Widow Bedott," by the J. H. Haverly company, with Charles B. Bishop as the inimitable widow. With this absurdly humorous production our play-going public is perfectly familiar, although never before has it been produced in this city. The farcical dramatization of the Bedott papers and Bishop's impersonation of the widow have for some time past and still continue to draw crowded houses wherever the company appears. Neil Burgess established for himself quite a reputation as personator of the widow, but Bishop's rendition of the same character is said to be so far superior to that of Burgess that there is no comparison. Below we print a selection from the Salt Lake Tribune, which will give somewhat of an idea how the play was received in the Mormon settlement:

"If there ever was a piece over which an audience ran the risk to dislocate the spinal marrow of their back-bones," it is Petroleum V. Nasby's three-act farce of Widow Bedott. This inexhaustible mine of mirth is so well known to the Ogden public by repeated performances, all of them largely attended, that we will forbear entering into the details of the matter, and only say a few words concerning the actors, or rather artists. For such, indeed, are the leading characters of the piece. Comparisons are odorous, and there are as many styles of conception and execution of a given character, as there are performers; hence we looked on Mr. Bishop's 'Widow' forgetful of all other impersonators of the irrepressible, loquacious dame. His facial display could not be surpassed, his volubility was that of a parrot, his acting immensely ludicrous, his make-up irresistible. Mr. Barrows, as Elder Sniffles, gave a life like portraiture of the canting, avaricious, timorous preacher. Of Mr. Sutherland's Tim Crane it was only to be regretted that he made no more appearance after the first act, 'his grief to mitigate.' The rest of the support was equally commendable, and the whole performance ran off as a charm."

STATE NOTES.

Gleaned From Our Exchanges.

Haverly's Widow Bedott company is drawing large houses in Leadville.

Ten members of the alumni of Monmouth college, Illinois, held a reunion at Leadville on Tuesday night last.

The ninth annual exhibition of the Colorado Industrial association will take place at Denver from the 13th to the 17th of September inclusive.

Edward Goodrich, a young man of LaCrosse, Wis., who came in possession of \$60,000 from his father's estate less than a year ago, is suffering with delirium tremens in the Durango jail without a penny that he can call his own.

The Puzzle mine at Rico has been sold to H. D. Dumont of New York for the sum of \$70,000.

Another flood in the Platte river on Monday night caused considerable damage and interrupted railway travel on the South Park.

Says the Alamosa Independent, Judge Bowen shipped Thursday of last week, 100 pounds of gold from his mine at Summit.

The Boulder industrial association will commence on Wednesday, September 7th and last four days.

A money order department has been established at the Loveland post office.

The Western National bank, of South Pueblo, reports deposits for the two days they have been open of \$70,000.

Yesterday was pay day at the Pueblo steel works. The amount distributed was \$23,000. The Denver city council have agreed upon a site for a public park.

E. H. Buck, editor and proprietor of the Spirit of the Times, New York, is visiting the Gunnison country.

Hon. H. M. Teller was in the city yesterday.

It is much cooler than it was this time last month.

Eastern mail from the south was one hour late yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Kelly, of Boston, are guests at the Beebe house, Manitou.

Sheriff Smith wears a handsome gold badge, the gift of Deputy Sheriff Dana.

Tickets for the Widow Bedott performance have not as yet been placed on sale.

Mr. F. L. Martin and wife left for Silver Cliff on the morning express yesterday.

Mr. J. B. Best, of the New York City post-office, called upon Postmaster Price yesterday.

The old tournament track on Nevada Avenue is a favorite speeding ground for the fast roadsters.

Haverly's Widow Bedott company will close their season at Denver during the latter part of this month.

Mr. Charley S. Glead, the leading literary light of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, and one of the most popular railroad men in the west, was in the city yesterday.

Ruxton creek water is still roily from the effects of the recent storm.

Conductor Greer, of the Denver & Rio Grande, was in the city yesterday.

Only three more weeks of vacation for the school children before the opening of the public schools.

Strange as it may seem the ranchmen in the eastern part of the county are still suffering for the want of rain.

The main irrigation ditch where it was washed out by the recent heavy rain has not as yet been repaired.

From present indications the Manitou season will keep up much later than the first of September this year.

Mr. F. A. Nims' pictures of the various state fire companies taken during the tournament are selling rapidly.

Efforts are being made to have Emma Abbott give us at least one night of opera during her Colorado engagement.

The Rev. G. T. LeBoutillier, rector of Grace Episcopal church, accompanied by his family returned yesterday from Edgerton.

Mr. J. H. Love, formerly of Messrs. Love & Thall, the theatrical managers of Denver, is in advance of the Widow Bedott company.

The Rev. A. R. Howbert left on Tuesday night for the Kerber creek district where he is quite extensively interested in the mines.

As yet but one right of way deed for the Denver & New Orleans railroad in this county has been filed with County Clerk Eaton.

Haverly's Widow Bedott company at the opera house next Monday and Tuesday evenings with Charles B. Bishop in the title role.

The Denver & New Orleans railroad is advertising for men to work on the line of the road at Hill's ranch, about ten miles east of the city.

Mr. E. F. Whedon is a one-tenth owner of the Domingo mine of which we published so flattering an account in yesterday's issue of the GAZETTE.

The J. M. Sigafus Hose company had a very pleasant and enjoyable reception at the residence of Mr. G. S. Barnes on Kiowa street last evening.

There is a bad break in one of the irrigation flumes which cross Pike's Peak Avenue, at the corner of Tejon street, which demands immediate attention.

Fifty-seven pieces of baggage were handled at the depot upon the arrival of the morning train yesterday. This number only includes trunks and not satchels.

Mr. Frank McCauley, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., lately connected with the Spaulding house, has gone on a visit to Denver and the northern part of the state.

Sam Walker, who was sent to Leadville by a party of Kentucky capitalists to represent their mining interests there, is short from six to seven thousand dollars in his accounts.

Mr. Charles Elwell's handsome new residence on Weber street is fast approaching completion. It will be one of the most expensive and most convenient structures in the city.

Mr. H. Booker, of the firm of Lowther & Booker, suddenly disappeared on the eve of the 16th. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his many friends.

There will be still another of the popular three dollar excursions from Denver to Manitou next Sunday. These excursions have become very successful from the time they were first established.

Messrs. Russell and Alexander will in a few days commence the construction of the Agua Pura water works at Las Vegas. The work could not have been entrusted to a more reliable or better experienced firm than the above.

One hundred and sixty-four people from here and Manitou and seven from Pueblo, joined the Odd Fellows' excursion to the Grand Cañon yesterday. It is estimated that the committee will realize fully \$200 from the enterprise.

It required six coaches to convey the patrons of the Odd Fellows' excursion to the Grand Cañon yesterday. It was one of the most successful excursions that has left the city in some time and all returned last night well pleased with the day's trip.

Mr. Tom Atchison, who has the first five miles of the contract for grading the Manitou extension of the Denver & Rio Grande through Ute Pass, will commence work on the same next Monday. He now has a large force of men engaged in straightening the track of the D. & R. G., just south of the city.

A colored man yesterday related to a crowd of bystanders on Tejon street, the circumstances of his visit to Evergreen Cemetery as the guide of Anna Eva Fay's manager. The object of the visit was to gather data for the purported spiritual communications which were read to the audience at the Opera House on Sunday night. The colored gentleman received for his services the extravagant sum of 50 cents.

Quite a large number of people assembled at Grace Episcopal church yesterday afternoon to witness the marriage of Mr. F. L. Jones, of the United States signal service, to Miss Nellie C. Stanley, daughter of Mr. John Stanley of this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. S. Jones, brother of the groom. Mr. J. W. D. Stovell acted as usher and best man. Immediately after the ceremony the bride and groom were driven to the depot where they took the 4.10 p. m. train for Denver. After visiting various towns in the northern part of the state they will return to this city and take up their permanent residence.

GUITEAU'S ATTEMPT.

He is Found in His Cell With A Knife.

And Makes A Desperate Attempt on the Guard's Life.

He is Excited by News of the President's Condition.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—This morning at 4:30 while Mr. W. C. McGill, one of the guards at the jail, was passing through the corridor, something in the appearance of Guiteau's cell attracted his attention. Entering the cell he found the assassin in possession of a knife. How he obtained it is a mystery. When he demanded the knife Guiteau refused to surrender it. Mr. McGill drew a pistol and then an exciting tussel ensued, Guiteau making every exertion to get the pistol from the guard. He succeeded after a struggle but McGill after most strenuous exertion regained possession of it. In the scuffle that followed the pistol was discharged and the report brought other guards to the assistance of McGill and Guiteau was finally disarmed. He had succeeded, however, in cutting McGill's clothing pretty badly and came very near inflicting a dangerous wound. Guiteau pretended to be crazy and complained that his pistol had been taken from him. All the facts indicate that Guiteau was probably meditating escape and he had formed some desperate plan. His assumption of insanity is believed to be a dodge as he has acted as if perfectly sane all along.

The news in the jail of the president's critical condition and the strengthening of the jail guard yesterday, excited Guiteau, causing him to pace his cell and ask anxiously for the president. When the story reached the jail that the president was dying Guiteau climbed up the window and otherwise seemed excited. The guard, W. C. McGill, watched him closely, fearing he would attempt suicide, and upon opening the cell and seeing something in his hands and fearing it was a knife, said: "What are you doing with that knife?" Guiteau looked up excitedly and said: "So help me God, I have no knife." McGill insisted he had, when Guiteau furiously sprang at his throat. McGill drew back and the knife entered his coat collar, cutting off the upper button and made a clean stroke to the left shoulder. The guard cocked a revolver when Guiteau dropped his knife and grasped the pistol, crying for help, and saying he was being shot. The pistol accidentally discharged and the guards entering disarmed Guiteau who says he was acting in self-defense. Babe Bonford, who formerly occupied the cell, had probably concealed the knife there which Guiteau found. It is a cheese or criminal substitute for a jack knife, razor or dagger. The blade is two or three inches long and half an inch broad. When the guard remarked he thought the pistol shot had settled the dog, Guiteau, who was pleased at the escape, said: "My dear sir, that is too important a subject for joking. A life is valuable."

McGill thinks that Guiteau supposed the president was dead and was trying thus to prove his insanity. Guiteau could have had nothing against McGill who is a pleasant man. He had no possible chance of escape. Nobody about the jail will talk at present. It will be thoroughly investigated how Guiteau got the knife. Twenty men and three commissioned officers now guard the jail. The prisoner is vigilantly watched.

DENVER.

A Conscientious Committee—A Public Meeting Called to Discuss the Capital Question.

DENVER, August 17.—The executive committee which was recently appointed by the board of trade to agitate the capital question in favor of Denver to-day adopted resolutions resigning their positions, assigning as a reason therefor that the erroneous impression has gone forth that large sums of money were to be used to secure the capital for Denver at the coming election, and that they do not understand there is such intention or disposition on the part of the citizens of Denver, and they believe that a money campaign for such a purpose would be exceedingly unwise, unfair, and improper. They recommend that the board of trade call a public meeting to discuss the question and select a judicious committee to circulate such information as to advantages enjoyed by Denver as a place where the capital should be located permanently as will enable the electors to vote intelligently on the question. In accordance with the above recommendation the board of trade has called a meeting of the citizens to be held at the district court room Friday next.

BORDER DIFFICULTIES.

Mexicans Murder a Party of American Avengers Forming to Cross the Border. Serious Complication Feared.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 17.—A Tombstone, A. T., dispatch to the Epitaph contains the following particulars of the border troubles. A party consisting of Wm. Lang, Dick Gray, Jim Crane, Charles Snow, Thomas D. Clinton, Wm. Beyers and Harry Ernschaw camped last Friday night in Guadalupe Cañon about one hundred and ten miles east of Tombstone and very near to the Mexican line. Early Saturday morning the party was attacked by Mexicans and Lang, Gray, Crane, Snow and Clinton were killed. Beyers escaped with a wound in the abdomen while Ernschaw ran away amidst a shower of bullets.

It is estimated that the Mexican party numbered twenty-five to thirty men. The condition of the camp indicated that the attack was made just as the murdered men were getting

up. One had evidently been killed while lying down. Crane was a fugitive from justice and an outlaw, and six bullets struck him. Lang was a man about twenty-two years of age, and had been in that section of the country with cattle about three months ago, and came to Arizona from Kansas five months ago. He and his father are men of large capital, and have extended experience in the stock business. The son was bringing some cattle for the Tombstone market when killed. The immediate cause of the killing was as follows:

A party of rustlers as they are called went into Mexico and stole cattle. They were followed by the Mexicans who got so close on them that they were obliged to abandon the stock. This was done in the vicinity of the late murder. The Mexicans took the stock and started back home, at the same time packing such cattle and horses as they chanced to meet. The stock was missed and a party of sixteen Americans started in pursuit, overtook the Mexicans and had a fight with them, and retook the stock. This occurred during the latter part of July. It is probable that the recent raiders were some of the same party defeated last month.

Great excitement prevailed in the vicinity of Tombstone. A large party has been raised to avenge the murders. The Clinton boys, whose father was murdered, have raised a body of men altogether numbering over 200 as desperate a gang as could be imagined. They will carry war into Mexico. Great apprehension is felt for the Americans as it is more than likely to be a war of retaliation. We are hourly expecting a collision. The Mexican troops are in force on the line and will repel the invaders. Governor Freeman being absent there is no head to the American forces and lawlessness seems to be the order of the day. Serious international complications will arise unless immediate steps are taken to put a stop to the movement.

A Train Delayed.

DURANGO, August 17.—The train to Durango is delayed by five miles of washout near Chama.

Struck by Lightning.

DENVER, August 17.—A man named Douglass employed at Noah Cairn's sheep ranch near Box Elder was found this morning near the ranch. It is supposed he was struck by lightning last night. The hair on the back of his head was singed off and he was cut in several places.

Indians Kill Two Men.

ANTONITO, COLO., August 17.—Three herdsmen were attacked by Indians in a pass near Amargo last night. Two were killed and the others escaped. The bodies of the two murdered men were found this morning.

Exchange in the East.

NEW YORK, August 17.—The Public statement of exchanges for the second week in August shows similar shrinkage in business as last year during the same period. Exchanges have not been so small at any other time since September as they were last week. Meanwhile Baltimore is the only considerable city which does not show an increase of changes greater than the average advance in prices. The following are the gains for the week ending the 6th at San Francisco, and the 13th at other cities:

New York	13.1
Boston	25.7
Philadelphia	12.5
Chicago	12.5
Cincinnati	26.9
Pittsburgh	19.4
St. Louis	29.7
Milwaukee	59
San Francisco	20.8
Portland	35.1
Louisville	29.6
New Orleans	32.8
Providence	11
Cleveland	22.3
Kansas City	67.1
Indianapolis	31.1
Hartford	8
New Haven	14.2
Lowell	19.1
Worcester	19

The decrease at Baltimore was three-tenths of one per cent. Total exchanges for the week, \$885,296,473. Outside of New York the total was \$2,40,247,699 or 28 per cent. over the corresponding period last year.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

Meeting at Cologne of Association for Reform of the Law of Nations.

LONDON, August 17.—The conference of the association for the reform and codification of the law of nations which convened at Cologne, Germany, yesterday, holds its sessions in the great hall of Hansa. The regular officers of the association are: Honorary president, Right Hon. Lord O'Hagan; president, Right Hon. Sir R. J. Phillimore, and vice presidents from the United States, China, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, and Norway and Sweden. The vice presidents from the United States include Chief Justice Waite, of the supreme court, and Justice Field, Hon. John Jay, Hon. Carl Schurz, Hon. David Dudley Field, the late president of the association, Judge Charles A. Peabody and Gen. James Grant Orison. The subjects to be discussed at the conference are public international law, international commercial law and international maritime law and embrace also arbitration and disarmament. Among the American delegates who have left to attend the conference are D. D. Field, F. A. P. Barnard, Charles A. Peabody and others. The conference will represent all the principal nations in the world. It is the ninth conference of this association and is expected to surpass all previous ones.

From Friday's Daily.

Mr. Charles Cavender, of Leadville, was in the city yesterday.

A base ball club has been organized at South Pueblo and named after J. B. Orman.

A line of Herdies coaches to the beer garden would be a paying investment just at present.

Mr. H. D. Dumont of New York, an extensive owner of Colorado mining properties, is in the city.

Next season Crystal Park will be one of the many advertised attractions surrounding Colorado Springs.

A special train containing several of the railroad officials passed north about seven o'clock last evening.

Mr. J. H. Woodgate, formerly of this city, will shortly open a wholesale boot and shoe store in South Pueblo.

Messrs Smith & King have opened a confectionery store on south Tejon street, opposite the National hotel.

Hon. H. M. Teller, who has been in the city for several days, left for Silver Cliff on the morning express yesterday.

Mr. H. Booker, of the firm of Lowther & Booker, turned up all right again yesterday to the evident gratification of his many friends.

Miss Mary Denney, of La Junta, Colorado, and eight years, walked to the summit of Pike's Peak and back on last Monday and Tuesday.

The box sheet for the Widow Bedott performance at the Opera House on next Monday and Tuesday is now open at E. P. Howery & Co.'s.

Miss Laura Rossa, of Chicago, who has been touring at the Manitou house, Manitou, some time past, left for the east yesterday morning.

There will be an excursion from Leadville to Manitou next Sunday. It is the same one as was prevented from coming by the storm last Sunday.

Special trains will be run from Manitou on both nights of the Widow Bedott performance for the convenience of those who wish to attend.

Mr. F. A. Weston, the architect, is now preparing plans for a handsome seven room house, to be erected on north Cascade avenue by Mr. A. Sutton.

Mr. Pebbles came in from his ranch located at Big Springs yesterday. He reports that he has had some rain there, but not as much as has fallen here.

All of the drug stores have entirely abandoned the sale of liquor in any shape or form and understand that it is the intention of proprietors to stop it for good.

Since the advent of the dog killer the 367 dogs that were sent into the country for their health, are now to be seen on their accustomed rounds throughout the city.

The walls of the north wing to the Deaf Institute are nearly ready for the shingles of the second story floor. Work is also progressing on the mansard roof on the south wing.

Mr. Tom Atchison, the contractor, has just one mile and a quarter of Denver and a Grand track to re-grade south of the city for he commences work on his Ute Pass tract.

Should the weather prove agreeable to travel there will be a game of base ball between the freight and voucher departments of the auditor's office of the Denver & Rio Grande.

We understand that efforts are being made to secure excursion rates over the Denver & Rio Grande for the convenience of any who wish to attend the opening of the Tabor House, at Denver.

Several loads of water melons were yesterday brought into the city from the southern part of the county and disposed of at a price. Colorado melons are preferable to those that the eastern markets can produce.

It will be seen by the real estate transfers in another column the sales for the past three months amount to over \$50,000.

Major France has a large force engaged in clearing the breaks in the main ditch, and bridges washed away by the heavy storm last week. The Camp creek flume has already been replaced.

Mr. H. A. True, of this city, is building a tank at Las Vegas with a capacity of one hundred barrels. The object of this tank is to supply the New Mexican trade with oil.

The Opera House company have erected a bill board on the Kiowa street wall at the North End market. Another one will be placed on the Opera House wall in the space between Kiowa street and Pike's Peak.

Lawyer's Widow Bedott company will begin their season after the completion of their Colorado Springs engagement. After a short season they will reopen the season in New York early in September.

Mr. Moran, the painter of the famous picture "Mount of the Holy Cross," is in the city. He is about to go over the Denver and Rio Grande road and make sketches to illustrate an article for Harper's Magazine which is written by Ernest Ingersoll.

Messrs. A. Sutton and Matt Kennedy left Leadville last night to look after their interests in the Little Miami mine. A large camp was placed at work on the property yesterday for the first time. But little has been done on the Miami for some time and development will now be renewed. The shaft on this property is now down to a depth of 400 feet.

Deeds conveying over \$12,000 worth of coal lands lying east of the city from the possession of Mr. Matt France, to that of Charles Wheeler, trustee, have been filed at the county clerk's office within the past two days. Mr. Wheeler is supposed to represent the Denver & New Orleans railroad in the purchase.

Dr. Fogg, a prominent dentist of Philadelphia, and Mr. Trimble of the same city, secretary and treasurer of the Pittsburgh, Buffalo and Western railway, who have spent the past month in viewing the beauties of Colorado together, return to the City of Brotherly Love to-day. They have "done" Denver, Leadville and Pueblo, but have devoted most of their time to Colorado Springs, Manitou and vicinity. They concede to Denver and Leadville the palm for bustle, activity and mud, and to Pueblo they give credit for heat and dust, but as a place to live in and enjoy life they choose Colorado Springs over any city in the west.

Colorado College Library. Notice is hereby given that the College Library is now furnished with two complete catalogues. First a catalogue of subjects written upon cards which are arranged in the same order as the books upon the shelves, viz: according to Dewey's system of subject classification, and second an author's catalogue, a book in which the names of authors are arranged alphabetically, each followed by the names of his works which are contained in the library. Both these catalogues are at the service of those who use the library.

As, notwithstanding the notice given in this paper on July 7th, many citizens who wish to draw books are still ignorant of the rules, library hour, etc., these are here rehearsed: The library is at present open every day, Sundays excepted, from 11 a. m. till noon. At the beginning of the coming term this hour may probably be changed and it may be necessary to limit the opening of the library to certain days of the week, but due notice of any such change will be given in the GAZETTE.

One book may be drawn at a time, to be retained one week and to be brought back to the library for renewal if future reading is desired. Any citizen of Colorado Springs may draw books free of charge but if a book be kept more than one week a fine of five cents per day is imposed.

PURPLE--PENDEGAST.

Judge Smythe's Opinion of the 1,000 Feet Foot Race.

Mr. Thomas Smythe, of Pueblo, one of the judges at the tournament, in conversation with a Chieftain reporter gave the following opinion of the 1,000 feet foot race, over which there has been so much controversy:

Yesterday in conversation with Thomas S. Smythe, who acted as one of the judges at the late tournament, we were informed that the judges were not unanimous in their decision regarding the 1,000 feet foot race, which Pendergast tried to win by jockeying. Mr. Moore, of Trinidad, another one of the judges, and Mr. Smythe held that the race was a perfectly fair one, and that Messrs. Purple, Dixon and Banks had won the respective prizes in that race in a fair manner, and were entitled to the money. Four other judges, however, decided that the race was not fairly run, and therefore should be declared off. Messrs. Moore and Smythe, however, handed in a minority report on the subject. Mr. Smythe says the race was as fair as one as was ever run anywhere, and that Pendergast beat himself by his contemptible trickery. This is the universal belief of everybody who saw the race and we are inclined to adopt it as the only correct one that has been advanced. If our state tournaments are to be controlled by professional foot-racers, it is about time they were done away with.

THE LUONA MINE.

Good Prospects Notwithstanding the Reports to the Contrary.

Mr. L. A. Wait, formerly a resident of this city and a man who has had no little experience in the Colorado mines, contributes the following letter to the Gothic City Miner in which he conveys the impression that the Luona mine is far from being the moneyless property that Curran, the mining expert, represents it to be: "As there appears to be a great effort made by some unknown parties to back-up the Luona mine, if you choose to give me room I will give my observation of the mine. First, I will say, I have not one cent's interest, only as to the general welfare of our camp, in the Luona mine. I have been now nine years digging in the Elk mountains; have opened a number of averaged mines; have mined in other parts of Colorado since 1860; have seen nearly every good mine in the state, and now after more than a week's steady examination and prospecting the Luona property, I can say that I have never seen a mine that excels the Luona. I have traced and prospected the Luona vein proper for its whole length. I find in its 1,500 feet 27 distinct veins, running and being swallowed up by the great mother Luona vein. Many of these are good profit. I find that there is at the present workings of the Luona mine a huge body of mineral not surpassed by any ore body in Colorado. There is now a cross cut run in the vein that shows nearly all the rich silver ore for over twenty feet, and the end is not yet. Its depth is not known, but I think within 100 feet from the present workings there is more silver bullion than in any other piece of ground of equal size in Colorado. Now we all know that all those backcapping lies either by Curran or any others are in the interest of a few outsiders who want to steal Luona stock. We all know that Luona stock is held stiff at 60 cents, and that every spare dollar that the men have, that know anything of the mine, are putting it in stock at 60 cents, and miners are glad to work on the mine and takes their pay in stock at the same price, for they know that it soon will be worth double or triple what they now have to pay for it."

The Anti-Monopoly Conference.

UTICA, August 18.—About fifty delegates were present at the opening of the anti-monopoly conference to-day: After a long speech by L. E. Cliftenden, General Alexander S. Deven was elected president. Very many vice-presidents were chosen. Horatio Seymour delivered an address in the evening.

REAL ESTATE BOOM.

The Sales Amount to Over \$50,000 for the Past Three Weeks.

Prices Rapidly Advancing and Prospects Good for the Future.

The real estate transfers reported below by M. L. DeCoursey, real estate agent, cover a period of three weeks, ending yesterday. They show a very active market at rising figures, and especially is this the case regarding lots in this city. The summary of sales as recorded with the county clerk, is as follows:

Sales of Colorado Springs property.....	\$33,333.00
Sales of Colorado City property.....	200.00
Sales of Manitou property.....	125.00
Sales of Monument property.....	22.50
Sales of country property.....	16,500.00
Total.....	\$50,200.50

In addition to the above, government patents covering 1,677 acres were placed on record. Following is the list of recorded deeds in detail, viz:

Colorado Springs company to Joseph Foss, lot 16, blk 305, add 2	8	175
Colorado Springs company to Edwin J. Eaton, lots 1 and 2, blk 83	2500	
Colorado Springs company to E. P. Tenney, lot 1, blk 205, add 1	1500	
Colorado Springs company to Louisa DeLange, lot 2, blk 122	330	
A. L. Lawton to Lucy F. Wheeler, lot 7, blk 1, Lawton's subdiv, blk 239, add 1	200	
E. F. Whedon to Annie Oldroyd, e half, lot 14, blk 94	500	
L. R. Allen and Celia A. Weibree to Elsha C. Monk, s 1/2 of ne 1/4 of nw 1/4 of sw 1/4, sec 8, tp 14 r 66, 5 acres	450	
Wm. S. Jackson to Wm. L. King, lots 9 and 10, blk 41	1200	
Samuel B. Westerfield to Fanny F. Hall, lot 1, blk 1, sec 14 of ne 1/4 of sw 1/4, sec 8, tp 14 r 66, 5 acres	425	
Sarah M. Conghin to L. D. Coombs, and 1/2 interest in e 30 ft, lots 7 and 8, blk 72	537	
Wm. R. James to Henry L. Benjamin, lot 2, blk 267, add 1	1000	
L. D. Coombs to Alfred F. Carpenter, lots 17 and 18, blk 71	6,000	
Joseph Foss to Henry Herbst, lot 1, blk 305, add 2	900	
James W. Baldwin to Joseph Foss, lot 18, in sub-div, blks 259 and 260, add 1	500	
Oscar H. Platt to Timothy F. Clifford, and hf of lot 8, blk 276, add 1	450	
C. F. Niece to Joseph Foss, lot 5, Humphrey's & Summer's sub-div, blk 256, add 1	135	
Chas. Halliwell, trustee, to J. E. Dain, lot 20, Edgerton's sub-div, blk 244, add 1	325	
Martha J. Douglas to Jacob W. Harding, lot 4, blk 94	1050	
Warren F. Eastman to Frederic H. Sharpless, lot 1, Copley's sub-div, lots 9, 10 and 11, blk 102	1250	
Alice J. Ward to Geo S. Smith, sr., n hf lot 7, blk 22, add 1	2500	
E. T. Ensign and F. G. Rowe to Clarabel A. Rowe, lots 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, blk 1, Ensign's addition	950	
Joel H. Wade to Mrs. Lenora J. Glenn, lot 4, blk 1, Young's sub-div, blks 230 and 232, add 1	210	
G. S. Holmes to M. L. DeCoursey, s hf of s hf lot 4, blk 293, add 1	275	
Sarah J. Hildreth to Frank W. McNair, e hf blk 214, add 1	2,000	
M. G. Smith to Chas. Halliwell, 100x190 ft, on sw cor blk 215, add 1	420	
E. T. Ensign and F. G. Rowe to Lilla B. Ensign, lots 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, blk 2, Ensign's addition	950	
J. H. Woodgate to R. C. Lyon, s hf of s hf lot 4, blk 23, add 1 (nominal)	1	
Thomas W. Hull to Mary Sanders, lot 3, blk 114	2,100	
Charles Walker to Sarah A. Hemenway, lots 17, 18, and 19, blk 270, add 1	2,350	
Ellen S. Mellen, trustee, to Henry Thomas Wagner, lot 13, blk 31	2,000	
Henry Limbach to Daniel L. Epler, lots 2 and 15, blk 6, town of Monument	22	
Irvine R. Williams to Frank B. Snyder, w hf lot 20, blk 157, Colorado City	200	
Samuel Bowman and wife to W. G. R. Talley, and hf of ne qr of se qr, and se qr of ne qr, sec 19, tp 14 r 66, 80 acres	1,000	
Matt France to Chas. Wheeler, trustee, e hf of nw qr, sec 24, tp 14 r 65, and se qr of sw qr, sec 13, and s hf of se qr, and nw qr of se qr, sec 24, tp 14 r 65, 240 acres	500	
F. H. Austin to Fleming Neff, se qr of nw qr, and sw qr of se qr, sec 11, tp 13, r 66, 80 acres	100	
Matt France to Chas. Wheeler, se qr, sec 13, and se qr of ne qr, sec 24, tp 14 r 65, 200 acres	2,600	
A. C. Ledy to Wm. Logan, w 25 ft, lot 22, blk A, Manitou	125	
Matt France to Chas. Wheeler, trustee, w hf sec 19, tp 14 r 64, and sw qr of ne qr, sec 24, tp 14 r 65, 360 acres	9,000	
B. L. Crowell to Matt France, se qr of ne qr, sec 24, tp 14 r 65, 40 acres	1,000	
Fanny Sherman to Matt France, the undivided hf of the se qr, sec 13, tp 14 r 65	500	
Archie C. Fisk to Matt France, the undivided hf of the se qr, sec 13, tp 14 r 65	500	
Frank J. Whitney to the Denver & Rio Grande R'y Co., right-of-way deed	350	
John McDonald et al. to John Pring, the se qr of the se qr, sec 35, tp 11 r 67—40 acres	500	
Henry H. Bean to James H. Laramore, the sw qr of the se qr, sec 7, and the nw qr of the ne qr and the n hf of the nw qr of sec 18, tp 13 r 70—160 acres	500	
C. E. Wellesley and Chas. Stockbridge to the D. & R. G. R'y Co., lot 22 in Stockbridge & Stephenson's addition	150	

Nearly five million words were telegraphed last year by the Western Press Association.

A CHEEKY TRAMP.

Out Dat Watermelon.

Shortly before noon yesterday a tramp of rather shabby appearance presented himself at the residence of Mr. Bennett on North Tejon street and asked for something to eat. A gentleman who is not endowed with the best of health and the only man in the house at the time answered his call. As the tramp assumed a very arrogant and offensive manner for a man of his cloth his application for food was not complied with. The refusal seemed to aggravate him, and as he stepped from the door to take his departure he spied lying upon the porch a watermelon. Not thinking that he was watched he stooped down, picked it up and started off. He had advanced but a short distance when the gentleman who had been watching approached and commanded the tramp to give up the stolen food. The tramp, seeing that the gentleman was sickly and without strength sufficient to grapple with him, paid but little attention to what he said, and so much as remarked that he would cut that watermelon or die in the attempt.

The gentleman again ordered him to give up the melon in a more forcible tone and at the same time approached the tramp as if to lay violent hands on him. Seeing that he was what he said the tramp lay down the melon, pulled from his belt a ponderous knife and threatened to do the occupant of the premises bodily harm. As the gentleman was without a weapon and not much versed in this mode of warfare, he withdrew to a safe distance and sounded an alarm at which the villainous tramp took fright and fled toward the Monument bottom.

The case was at once reported to the police and had it not been for the delay occasioned by the getting out of the warrant, the scoundrel might have been captured. As it was he had abundance of time to make good his escape.

VICE PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

We all hope that President Garfield will get well, but his condition is now so serious that we must consider those questions which will arise in case of his death. On the gloomy days in the beginning of July, the succession of Vice President Arthur was frequently discussed in its various bearings. His undignified conduct in going into a fight against the administration at Albany just before the shooting of Garfield gave the country the gravest apprehensions of the result of his assuming the presidency. It was then generally feared that he would place himself in direct opposition to the policy of Garfield and would thus introduce not only divisions in his party, but would inspire want of confidence in the country at large in the wisdom and patriotism of his administration. The extreme selfishness and want of high devotion to party and country shown by the Conkling party at Albany disgusted men of all parties, and the prospect of such a party acquiring control of the affairs of the nation was anything but reassuring. These fears were dispelled, however, by the almost certain prospects of Garfield's recovery. The delicate and sensible behavior of Arthur during these trying times has since caused a change in public sentiment regarding him. The prospect of his becoming president is no longer viewed with even apprehension. It is generally believed that Mr. Arthur would make no radical changes in the policy of Garfield. This opinion is held because Mr. Arthur has shown strong common sense, and any man with common sense would not, even if his own views were strongly opposed to the policy already inaugurated by the republican administration, undo or change what has been done. The country decided last fall to have a republican administration of affairs for four years, because Mr. Garfield was to be at the head of it. Had Mr. Arthur been at the head of the ticket, it could not have been elected. Mr. Garfield has always been esteemed to be a man of wide and catholic views, and while a loyal republican, was in sympathy with the best political elements of both parties. This gave him the independent vote which gave the republican party its victory. The issues which his policy presented were endorsed by the republicans in congress. If Mr. Arthur were to change that policy which the nation elected him to carry out and which the republican senators endorsed as sound and wise, he would not only incur odium, but be guilty of bad faith. Mr. Arthur has shown such delicate honor that such a course cannot be deemed possible. He will acquiesce in the verdict of the people and carry out their will.

In the early days of July the influence of Mr. Conkling was considered supreme with Mr. Arthur, but later advices show that Mr. Arthur had more influence with Mr. Conkling than the latter had over the former. While Mr. Arthur would prove a loyal friend, he would not be a tool. He would consider the responsibility of his position, rather than friendly influences. But even if Mr. Arthur were no more than a tool of Mr. Conkling, we doubt if the latter would use him at the present time either to recover his political prestige or revenge his political injuries. If the worst should happen and Mr. Arthur were to become president, we do not believe it would cause any crisis. The country would be bowed down with grief at the death of its honored and beloved president, but it would feel that its affairs would be perfectly safe in the hands of Mr. Arthur.

The unpleasant notoriety which Miss Haseltine, of St. Louis has should be a warning to American girls who aspire to be professional beauties. The mother of the young lady has done all she could to inspire this vicious taste by securing the publication in newspapers of articles praising her beauty. The result is to make the young lady a mark for gossip which is more or less founded on fact.

Our dispatches give an account of a very peaceable settlement of the vexed Ponca question. The fair offer of the government to buy the land was generously met by the Sioux, who offered to give land enough to the

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10 14 H

Poncas. This conference showed a just spirit on the part of the government which was properly met by the Indians. If we can inaugurate a just, fixed policy toward the Indians there will be fewer wars and outrages.

The Denver Republican says that the resolutions adopted by the executive committee closes "the money campaign so hastily and thoughtlessly entered upon." This was a wise conclusion. We trust the resolutions are not a blind. The meeting at which this executive committee was appointed openly talked of buying the election by controlling the floating vote. The news created no little indignation and the executive committee was compelled because of it to resign. Possibly a still hunt will now be pursued, but probably not. It is difficult for a party which begins a hunt with a brass band to end it in this way.

Denver should give up not only the money idea but the gratitude argument on the capital question. The Denver Times first held that all sections of the state should support Denver because of what Denver had done for them. But this was not well received. The idea prevails that all sections of the state have been contributing to Denver's prosperity.

The Leadville Chronicle in a leading article opposes Denver for the capital on the ground that it is not in the center of the state and that it therefore cannot retain it for many years. It considers the selection of Denver would be only a temporary settlement of the question. Colorado Springs is the nearest to the center and its selection would obviate this difficulty.

Secretary Windom estimates that the interest bearing part of the public debt will be reduced over \$90,000,000 between the first of last March and the first of next October. This, with the reduction of the five and six per cents, will make our interest account \$15,000,000 less per annum than it was when Secretary Windom took charge of the treasury.

The war of races seems to have been transferred from this country to Europe. Reports are constantly received of riots between the Jews and Gentiles, of Austria and Germany, and in many instances Jewish towns have been burned and the inhabitants killed.

63,944 persons have thus far subscribed to the one cent subscription started by the Cincinnati Commercial to pay the fine of an old soldier who knocked a man down for saying he was glad the president was shot.

Denver should have the credit of two things. It has attempted to make an honest assessment and proposes to give up the idea of using money to corruptly carry the capital election.

The border difficulties in Arizona should be settled at once. Our relations with Mexico are too important to be, distasteful, by lawlessness on the frontier.

Are there two Hartmanns? One is said to have been interviewed in Chicago while another prepares to take the oath of allegiance.

Senator Edmunds declines to make any speeches this summer.

Hartmann proposes becoming a citizen of the United States.

Spotted Tail has a worthy successor in White Thunder.

The Leadville Herald gives the following sensible view regarding any action which Mr. Arthur might take in respect to Robertson in case he should be elected president:

Another thing must be taken into consideration. The senate has placed itself on record in support of Garfield, and it is crediting them with a very small amount of ordinary intelligence to suppose that they would immediately swing around and become subservient to any schemes that might be contemplated by Mr. Arthur or Conkling to the undoing of all previous work done by them. The first attempt made to remove Mr. Robertson, would arouse a storm of indignation all over the country, and the president would discover himself to be not only without a friend in the senate, but without any support in the country. Whatever may be the private opinions in regard to either Arthur and Conkling, no one has been hardy enough even to intimate that either of these gentlemen are fools.

Kickers.

When a Muldoon subscriber comes to our office and "kicks" about the exorbitant charges of the Denver and Rio Grande we cite him to the fact that every dollar the little D. & R. G. makes as well as the millions they borrow are utilized in developing the hidden resources of our state. Try to impress upon his giant intellect the vast difference between eight cent wagon and two cent railroad freight, and expatriate at length upon the solid comfort of unlimited dead head passes. The D. & R. G. and the Muldoon are in the same canoe—both charge all the community will stand. The former squander their net earnings in extensions—and the Muldoon—well all our surplus cash, not invested in vice, dissipation and beer, goes towards supplying a large scope of country with knowledge we spread out a heap of knowledge in this San Juan country; and spread it thick.

A Reporter's Labor.

Leadville Chronicle.

Judge Tourgee said a good thing the other day. In alluding to the extension of the labors of the newspaper reporter, and to the flood of light which is now constantly shed on the private life of every man who occupies a place in the public eye, he asked: "If a biography of Henry Clay or Daniel Webster were now published with all the details of their private life, such as we have now of most public men, which of you could let your wife or daughter read it?" It is too true. Even a generation since, public men permitted themselves frolics which men of the like station to-day would not risk for fear of the ubiquitous reporter. Men's lives are growing cleaner than they used to be. We live in a light which was unknown to past generations, and in which nothing can be hid.

English's Subscription.

Denver Tribune.

"I understand there is a movement on foot to present the president with a cask of rare old Port wine. Put me down on the subscription list for the bungle.—W. H. English.

His Resources.

Denver News.

The president's large bank account of physical strength, partly inherited and partly the result of right living, encourages his physicians to hope for the best.

Let Him Escape.

Denver Republican.

It might have been a good thing if Guitan had escaped from Washington. John Wilkes Booth did. Guitan's corpse would be a most gratifying object to the American public.

BUSINESS LOCALS

2¢ Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

The laws of Colorado require every incorporated company to have a transfer book and a stock ledger of certain prescribed form. (See section 32 of chapter 19, general statutes.) We have printed and copyrighted convenient forms for the use of stock companies, which comply with all the requirements of the law. These forms are known as:

1. Kaufman's Form of Transfer Book for Stock companies.

2. Kaufman's Form of Stock Ledger for Stock companies.

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THE APACHES.

Advices from New Mexico Report them Still Planning.

The People Called to Arms and the Soldiers Tired Out.

The Indian Office has a Word to Say.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., August 13.—The Evening Optic has the following concerning the Apaches: "McCarthy, New Mexico, August 12, 4 p. m.—Couriers have just arrived here from Lasavoye ranch, forty miles from here, with the intelligence that they and Lieutenant Guilfoyle arrived there last night. They found two men dead and their women carried off captives. Lieutenant Guilfoyle has had two fights with the Indians recently, and has captured considerable stock, besides routing them. Troops are now in the field, and have been kept traveling day and night, and are very much worn out and fatigued. It is very evident that reinforcements and fresh troops are needed. Francisco Doran, of Cumbeiro, is here with a large party of Mexicans, but without arms, and asks the government to furnish him with arms and ammunition, that he may commence operations against the Indians at once. The hostilities are between Lasavoye and the Datil mountains. Troops are being sent from Monica and Avera to intercept them. It is thought that Taylor mountain is an objective point for the savages. If they go that far north, the probabilities are that they will never be able to return to the Mexican border."

DENVER, August 13.—A special from Santa Fe says: Advices from below are that the situation is more serious than ever before, as regards the outbreaks of the Mesquero Apaches. The Indians are raiding the country in small bands, and it is utterly impossible for the troops to come up with them. Reports of murders and depredations committed by them upon isolated communities come in every day, and there is no telling the damage they have done, or the number of lives lost since they have been in the field. The supply of troops is utterly unequal to the emergency. General Hatch is in the field notifying the people to arm, and informing them of the movements of the Indians as far as known. He has received a dispatch from F. W. Smith, superintendent of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad, stating that three men and four boys were murdered at or near El Rito, three days ago. Similar announcements are coming in all the time. Two prospectors were killed by the Indians in Florida mountains, and a number near Guadalupe mountains. The miners keep in camp for fear of the Indians. There is the greatest apprehension, all over the country, and unless more troops are ordered to the district, there is no immediate prospect for bettering the outlook.

The New Mexican special from Albuquerque says: "The volunteers from this city have returned home being relieved by troops from Fort Wingate, who are posted at McCarthy's and other stations on the line of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad where the hostilities are likely to cross. When the volunteers left Lieutenant Guilfoyle and Wright were at La Savello, forty miles from McCarthy's, and Captain Parker was at Alamosa. Lieutenant Thomas had a brush with the hostilities and captured some stock. Captain M. Carthair was at McCarthy's. The Indians were expected to attempt to cross at Cubero to-day. Major Ingalls and Captain Schaeffer, with their command of volunteers and others from El Rito and Laguna, are co-operating with the troops, and it is hoped they will be able to surround and capture the hostilities. The soldiers have traveled night and day, and the men and horses are worn out."

THE INDIAN OFFICE EXPLAINS.

NEW YORK, August 13.—The Herald's Washington special says: The Indian office has received a statement from an agent of the Mesquero Apaches at Fort Stanton to the effect that the Indians who have been on the warpath in New Mexico are a party sent out to Mexico some time ago to bring in their friends who have been with Victorio. These, while on their return and accompanied by a number of Victorio's people, were twice attacked by military forces and Indian scouts and quite a number of them were killed and the remainder despairing of being able to reach the agency fled to the mountains and took to the warpath as the only course which seemed open to them. The agent is an officer of the army and is supposed to have reliable information. The returning party when attacked were supposed to be on the warpath and they had nearly reached the reservation when the attack was renewed.

From Sunday's Daily.

HOME ART.

A Visit to the Studio of Mr. Harvey Young.

A representative of the GAZETTE took occasion yesterday to visit the studio of Mr. Harvey Young in Union block. Mr. Young was found seated at his easel engaged in painting a character sketch of Pueblo Indian life while surrounding him on all sides were finished and unfinished pictures of Mexican and Indian scenes. Mr. Young has but recently returned from New Mexico where he spent a month or more sketching. While there he gave his attention more especially to the study of figures and scenes that have never heretofore demanded the recognition of either American or foreign artists. In the past Mr. Young has given his time almost exclusively to landscape painting and his venture on figures is one that is bound to succeed, judging from the excellent work that is now on exhibition in his studio. The first picture

brought to the attention of the reporter was that of a Mexican court scene in the ancient city of Santa Fe. It represented the rear end of an adobe dwelling, with a characteristic Mexican porch protruding under which is gathered a group of Mexican women engaged in rolling and baking their favorite tortillas. The scene is one that will leave a startling impression on one and all and it is an exact picture of every day life as seen by the traveler in New Mexico. The next picture shown was a familiar noonday scene in a Pueblo San Juan. In the foreground a group of burros stood in various attitudes, some eating and others apparently stooping while near them were gathered several small Indian children wrapped in divers colored blankets. In the background was the squalid adobe home and far in the distance the snow-capped peak of the Sangre de Cristo range. This is one of the most attractive paintings of the whole collection, and it is bound to command the attention of the critics when placed upon exhibition in the galleries of Boston and New York. Among others worthy of notice is a landscape scene on one of the tributary creeks of the Rio Grande river. Sierra Blanca rears its hoary head in the back ground while in the foreground is the dense foliage of the creek bottom and more prominent than all a prairie schooner drawn by a team of tagged out horses.

Mr. Young is now working on a picture which represents the entrance to an estufa in the city of Taos.

CHRONIC GRUMBLERS.

The Denver Tabors Claim that Unjustice was Done them at the Tournament.

Yesterday's Denver Republican contained the following communication from the members of the Tabor Hose company, of that city, in which it would appear that they had not been fairly dealt with here. They seem to labor under the impression that they were only awarded one prize when they fairly won three:

In the plug contest of the Colorado Springs tournament, we, the members of the Tabor Hose team, claimed water through the butt in 33 1/2 seconds, but, unfortunately, the nozzle was blown off, for which we blame no one but ourselves; if we had got the nozzle on the judge might have descended to give us 40 seconds. In the dry test the boys made tight couplings according to rule, and the time given in by the time-keepers was as follows: George Duggan, 35 1/2 seconds; B. F. Crowell, 36 1/2 seconds; C. E. Wyman, 37 1/2 seconds. Mr. Duggan had the correct time, as he caught it when the nozzle was screwed up; Mr. Crowell took the time when the nozzle was handed to the judge, and Mr. Wyman had to walk around the crowd before he took time. They announced the time as 36 1/2, 37 1/2, and 38 1/2 seconds. The time given the Humphreys, who took the first prize, according to the time, was 35 1/2, 36 1/2, and 37 seconds. The average should have been 36 1/2 seconds, but was given at 36 1/2 seconds, without their pipe being screwed up. This was by Judge Walker, of Colorado Springs, but was not heeded by the majority of the judges, and the time was given as above.

The boys handed in a protest to the judges, which was acted upon the following evening until 12 o'clock, without deciding whether a catch coupling was correct or whether it should be a tight coupling. It was then referred to Captain J. T. Smith, who decided that a catch coupling was sufficient.

In the 1,000 feet race all the members started at the word "go." Mr. Purple coming in ahead, Mr. Dixon second and Austin Banks third. C. M. Pendegast, of Hooks 2, was outscored and did not come through, consequently the race was declared off.

In the straightaway race the Denver Tabors made 23 1/2 seconds, which was not beaten by any hose team until Wyman's favorites ran. The time of the time-keepers was 23, 23 1/2, and 24 1/2 seconds, which averages 23 1/2 seconds, but was allowed 23 1/2 seconds, which gave them second money.

The boys were well treated by the Colorado Springs department, and they also tender the thanks of the team to the members of Hooks 2 for the courtesies extended them on their return to Denver.

CHARLES C. KRUSE, Captain, DAVIDSON, AUSTIN BANKS, JAMES THOMSON, LARRY HODGES, WILLIAM CAMPBELL, W. J. HAWKSWORTH, JOSEPH TAYLOR, H. DUGGAN, WILLIAM CROWLEY, FRED. LINDQUIST.

Tabor Hose Team.

Resolutions of Respect.

Mr. Daniel Stevens, a respected and well known citizen of Manitou, died on the afternoon of August 11th. He was a member in good standing of the El Paso Lodge of Masons, also of the W. A. Bell hook and ladder company of Manitou. His funeral will take place from St. Andrew's chapel, Manitou, this morning at 10 o'clock. Below we print the resolutions adopted by the hook and ladder company, at a meeting held on Thursday evening:

At a special meeting of the W. A. Bell hose and hook and ladder company, held on the evening of August 11, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst our past foreman, Daniel Stevens; and

WHEREAS, The intimate relations long held by our deceased member with the members of this company, render it proper that we should place on record our appreciation of his services as a foreman, and his merits as a man; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the W. A. Bell Hose and Hook and Ladder company, that in the death of Daniel Stevens this company loses a brother who was always active in his work as a fireman, ever ready to succor the needy and distressed of the organization, prompt to advance the interests of the company, devoted to its welfare and prosperity; one who was wise in council and fearless in action, an honest and upright man, whose virtue endears him not only to the members of the company, but also to all his fellow citizens.

Resolved, That the company tenders its heartfelt sympathy to the widow and family of the deceased brother in this their sad affliction.

Resolved, That the members of this company will attend the body of our deceased brother to the grave in a body to pay the last respects to his remains.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the records of the company, and that a copy of them be sent to the family of the deceased brother. J. L. RAND, Foreman. ALFRED E. DAVIS, Secretary.

OUT WEST.

Haverly's Original Mastodon minstrels will be in Colorado next week.

According to Sidney McKay's report the Hibernia mine at Leadville is \$16,000 in debt and nothing in sight worth extracting.

The Robinson consolidated mining company has declared dividend No. 5 of \$50,000, payable August 15th.

The shaft of the Harper lode at Central was filled up with sand by the freshet of last Tuesday.

The Times suggests a grand excursion to Denver from all parts of the state to take place in September. This looks like a move on the capital question.

Messrs. Gage & Walker will open the St. James hotel, formerly the Wentworth, at Denver on September 15th.

The Nellie Boyd Dramatic company are playing to good houses in the northern part of the state.

It appears that the citizens of Black Hawk and Central are very indignant at the irregularities of the mails.

Gilpin county's assessment foots up \$1,960,610 this year, it being \$20,000 higher than that of last year.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road will furnish free transportation to and from the Kansas state fair at Topeka to all members of the Colorado National guard in uniform.

Judging from the weather Henry Field-wich of the Republican or a Boston excursion must be hovering in the vicinity.

Mr. A. D. Craigie is again in the city after an absence of several weeks at the east. He expects to open his store at Pueblo very soon.

Miss Effie Ellsler, the leading lady of the Hazel Kirke company, created sad havoc among the hearts of the young men at Denver.

One of the features of an East side social last evening was the singing of Mr. Kitcher. C. Smithfield is making quite an impression among our society people of late.

The new uniforms worn by the J. M. Sigfus Hose company during the tournament attracted much attention and were pronounced by many to be the neatest seen on the track.

Chief Engineer Pixley and two members from each of the companies composing the Colorado Springs department attended the funeral of Mr. Daniel Stevens at Manitou yesterday.

As agents of the Allan Line of Royal mail steamships we are requested to announce that the steamship Peruvian of that company will sail from Boston on Thursday, September 1st, at 2:30 p. m.

Yesterday's Denver Republican contained a piteous appeal from the Denver Tabors for justice. Just Denver for the world if they had taken home every prize offered at the tournament they would not have been satisfied.

Mr. H. L. Parker, principal of the public schools of this city for the past five years, will form a class for tuition in the common and higher English branches, to commence September 5th. Only a limited number of scholars will be taken, and for further particulars, address H. L. Parker, GAZETTE office.

The "Kenney Restaurant," under the management of J. E. Mills, assisted by Mr. Chas. Pattain, whose reputation as a first-class cook is well established in this city, will be opened on Monday, August 15th, on the "European plan." Ordered meals will be served at all hours. Regular meals will be served as heretofore.

Mr. J. P. McMillan, of this city, is authority for the statement that a Denver commercial tourist, while traveling in a stage coach in southern Colorado, deliberately took his revolver from his pocket and locked it up in his satchel in order to save it from being stolen by road agents should they attack the coach.

Fishing at Suez.

Fishing at Suez seems to be carried on by natives under rather depressing circumstances. No local industry, says Mr. West in his recent consular trade report, is ever likely to spring up at Suez beyond that of boat-building for the immediate requirements of the natives themselves; even the skill and perseverance required by fishermen are not to be found in the character of the native. He would fish if he wanted fish to eat and could get it without going far for it. But as soon as he has to convert the produce of his labor into money the government levies a duty on it; and the levying a duty on anything in the possession of a native means duty and all the petty annoyances he can be and is subjected to by every official the levying of such duty brings him into contact with; hence it is not worth his while to fish, as the produce of his labor is of so perishable a nature that it is often valueless before he can offer it for sale in the open market; and he therefore hands it over to a Greek or Maltese, with whom the official will be less exacting, but who also takes the lion's share of the price he sells it for; the result being that the native is driven out of the market, and as he is incapable of making, or even mending a net, Greeks, Italians and Maltese, are in reality the only people who earn a livelihood by fishing. The native boatmen are, moreover, subjected to a tax on all their boats, according to size; but Europeans and European companies possess large cargo-boats, barges and steam-launches, on which no tax whatever is levied nor are the Greek or Maltese coasting or fishing snarks made to pay any tax. Hence the native ever labors under a disadvantage; but that is the rule of the land.

Two Pictures of General Patterson.

Philadelphia Ledger.

Two pictures of the fine old figure linger pleasantly in the memory. A year ago in June General Patterson was, for the last time, a member of the board of visitors at West Point. For many years he had not seen the place—and as he sat in the library during the examinations, and each cadet in turn was ordered to "face General Patterson, sir," all this rapidity and detail, and familiarity with mathematical and past warfare seemed a wonderful thing to him. On the platform for the graduating ceremonies were grouped General Sherman and Schofield, General Miles, the Indian fighter; General Wilson, the

cavalry man, whose command captured Jeff Davis, and this veteran of the "Last War" and of three wars. It was almost a military encyclopedia. General Patterson looked as if made of granite; but he felt himself then so feeble that which as the veteran general there he was expected to say, he had written down and handed to another speaker. But in rising to explain this, and to ask the indulgence of his young hearers, he dropped forty years at a bound, and dashed, for these budding lieutenants, into a brilliant and graphic description of the Mexican campaign. It was so far a voice from the past, and from a memory that went back to the defenses of Philadelphia, in 1812, that General Sherman, following in speech, seemed like a boy beside him.

Another, and the last. In May weather of this year two riders in the park passed by a carriage drawn up besides one of the blossoming ravines. It was Gen. Patterson's carriage, but the general was not in it. He was down the little slope picking "Quaker ladies" on the sunny hillside. This at eighty-nine, when most men are dulled and indifferent to the beauties of the outward world, especially such humble little flowers as these were. It was a touch of the boy in him, filling his hands with the delicate little blossoms. Across the long vista of business and battles, and all the details of life and society and events that his eyes had seen, he was still keen to enjoy and ardent to pursue this delicate conquest of nature's "spring beauties."

MAIRED.

DOW—McMORRIS—August 10th, at the home of the bride, Rev. H. C. Crane officiating. Mr. Herman F. Dow and Miss Mary McMORRIS, daughter of Judge McMORRIS.

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Students who need it will be furnished with manual labor sufficient to pay their expenses, if the labor is continued through the year. Co-operating help-seeking for young ladies.

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And everybody who wants to buy bargains. Read our advertisement, it will pay. Come from the mountains. Come from the cities. Come from the plains.

NOTICE.

It is OUR CUSTOM at this time of year to PREPARE for the receipt of NEW GOODS and to that end we will open on MONDAY, August the first, a great variety of goods at IMMENSE REDUCTIONS and entirely REGARDLESS of what they COST. To add anything is perhaps SUPERFLUOUS and we merely ask you to read the following PARTIAL

LIST OF REDUCTIONS

Stating that they are PRECISELY as represented:

All of our cloth, linen and mohair suits one-third from regular price.
All of our ready-made linen suits one-half from regular price.
All of our ready-made walking jackets and coats one-third from regular price.
All of our zephyr and Shetland wool shawls one-third from regular price.
All of our fine fancy dress goods one-fourth from regular price.
Several lots of Ladies' Gents' and Children's hose one-third from regular price.
Several lots of white piques corded, figured and brocade, one-fourth from regular price.
Several lots of all wool, plain colored hosiery, one-half from regular price.
Several lots of black lace hosiery one-half from regular price.

See the Following Extraordinary Inducements:

A few more standard prints marked from 8 cents down to 5 cents.
A few more standard percales marked from 12 1/2 cents down to 8 cents.
A few more fancy dress goods marked from 20 and 25 cents down to 10 cents.
A few more fancy dress goods marked from 30 and 35 cents down to 15 cents.
A few more printed muslins, beautiful styles, marked from 25 cents down to 15 cents.
A few more standard gingham, beautiful styles, marked from 15 cents down to 10 cents.
A few more fancy dress blouses marked from 25 and 50 cents down to 10 and 20 cents.
A few more beautiful Screenker stripes marked from 30 cents down to 15 cents.
A few more sun bonnets, aprons and childrens waists down one-half price.

We mean to make the month of August a lively one and many, many bargains other than those enumerated will be offered during the month.

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Boulder, Colo., July 22, 1881.

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Cordland Buggies and Platform Springs. Made of the best materials only. The guaranteed.

"Standard" Buggies and Carriages moderate. Within the reach of every farmer. Coates' Lock Lever Hay Rake, with cut steel teeth, self dump and lock lever.

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TO DESTROY GUTTEAU.
INGTON, August 18.—A paper gives out of the finding of a bomb shell at near the jail, supposed to be placed to be used to blow up the police van at Gutteau should be brought therefrom to a court room.

THE BORDER TROUBLES.

What a Mexican Officer Says.—They Desire to Suppress Lawlessness.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 18.—A dispatch from Tombstone, A. T., says: There is no news from the party of Americans who left here day before yesterday to avenge the murders committed by the Mexicans. General Adalfo Domenequez has just arrived from the frontier of Sonora, where he held the position of adjutant under General Jose Otero, now in command of troops on the Mexican borders. An Epitaph reporter interviewed General Domenequez and obtained the following information:

"There are two thousand regulars besides the militia on the line and three forts and supply camps are to be established at once. Every precaution will be taken to protect both our citizens and such Americans as are engaged in legitimate industry within our lines."

Reporter—"Are you in Arizona on official business?"

General—"I am. A part of my business was to purchase supplies for new forts. I purchased some at Bisbee and Charleston and will send more from Tucson. I want to talk with representative men of your cities and also have an interview with your governor and commanding general. I leave to-night for Tucson and go from there to Prescott as soon as possible."

Reporter—"What will you propose to our chief official?"

General—"I hope to effect an arrangement by which a most thorough, harmonious and efficient co-operation may exist between American and Mexican troops operating on the border. We can only drive out these thieves and murderers by united action. We are not only willing but very anxious that such united action should exist."

Reporter—"Have American raiders done much damage in your country recently?"

General—"Affairs have gradually been growing more and more desperate. It is estimated that during last month more than ten citizens have been killed, and upwards of \$30,000 worth of property taken."

Reporter—"Are your people under the impression that this disposition to raid is general among the citizens of this section?"

General—"No. We believe our people have been great sufferers. We have lost many citizens who have been killed and much property has been stolen. We are therefore taking active steps to protect our citizens and repel the raiders. The American officials and a great majority of your citizens deprecate these acts of lawlessness and believing this we have courage to hope that by united effort the outlaws may be suppressed and an early adjustment of the difficulties be effected."

Two companies of the Sixth cavalry have been ordered from Camp Huachuca to Camp Grant, the nearest post to the scene of the troubles. An American in from Sonora gives the following additional information about the party. The Americans numbering twenty-five and supposed to be from San Simon, made a raid in the vicinity of Davis, gathered up all the loose stock they could find and started homeward. The Mexicans organized a party, overtook the raiders, and a fight ensued in which the Mexicans were defeated and eight of their number killed. A courier was sent post haste to General Otero at Fronteras with full particulars of the raid. General Otero at once ordered Captain Carrillo with his company to the line where the raiders were expected to cross with the plunder. As the courier had ridden day and night Captain Carrillo thought he must be some distance ahead of the raiders. It is not improbable that killing in Guadalupe cañon might have been done by the Mexican regulars under Captain Carrillo as they headed in that direction. Carrillo had about fifty men in his company.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

A South Park Train Runs Into a Washout—Rivers Still Rising in the North.—The Passenger Agents' Party off for Home.

DENVER, August 18.—The passenger train which left Denver last night on the Denver & South Park road, ran into a washout one mile west of Bailey's. No one was hurt.

Over two miles of track is washed out on the South Park two miles west of McGee's. The Platte is reported as very high and indications are that no trains will run on the South Park road to-night.

The two washouts which occurred near Golden yesterday are repaired, and last night's Colorado Central train arrived this morning. Among the passengers were the traveling passenger agents' party who will leave for the east to-night or to-morrow morning. It rained almost incessantly from six o'clock last night until three o'clock this morning. The sky is still cloudy and indications point to more rain this evening.

THE INDIAN CONFERENCE.

The Sioux Offer the Poncas a Home—White Thunder Grows Eloquent.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—Nineteen Indian chiefs from the Sioux, Ponca, and Winnebago tribes, called to Washington by the secretary of the interior, held a conference with the secretary and commissioners of Indian affairs with a view of settling the disputed question of the boundary rights on their respective reservations. Secretary Kirkwood explained matters to them.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—This afternoon the agreement of the Sioux to give the Poncas land was explained to the Poncas and they expressed themselves as entirely satisfied with the arrangements. White Thunder, the successor of Spotted Tail, who spoke for the Sioux delegation was quite dramatic in his delivery. He spoke with forcible gestures and appeared eloquent when he said the Sioux would let the Poncas have land. When Secretary Kirkwood inquired whether they ex-

pected the government to give anything to the Sioux for the permission given to the Poncas to live on their lands, White Thunder drew himself up proudly and said, "No, my friend, that is not what I want. You told me yesterday I ought to have pity on these poor Poncas. If I have pity upon them I am not going to take their money. We give them the land they need."

WASHINGTON, August 18.—The chiefs of the Omahas, Winnebagoes and Sioux Indians met the secretary of the interior to-day, according to appointment, to submit their replies to the proposition to sell land for use of the Poncas under Standing Bear. The secretary wanted to buy land from these tribes on which to put up buildings for the Poncas. The Omahas and Winnebagoes reported they had no lands to spare.

THE STOCK

reported they have plenty of land and are willing to give the Poncas the deed they need without any charges. It was agreed that each Ponca family shall take six hundred and forty acres of Sioux land in Northern Nebraska, near Niobrara river. This quick settlement of the question is very gratifying to the department as the matter was arranged with entire willingness on the part of the Indians. The Omahas and Winnebagoes expressed themselves as favorable to their tribes taking land in severalty and cultivating farms, saying that with some help from the government they can make themselves self-sustaining.

CAPTAIN HOWGATE.

He is Ill in Washington and Under Guard. Bail Refused at His Preliminary Hearing.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—Captain H. W. Howgate, who arrived last night in charge of a detective, is quite sick at his residence on Thirteenth street. The deputy marshal has him under surveillance and will remain in the house until some action is taken in the case. No communication with Howgate is permitted from the outside. The preliminary hearing will be had before Judge Bundy in a few days.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—Captain Howgate appeared before United States Commissioner Bundy to-day to answer charges preferred by General Hazen, chief signal officer, for the embezzlement of \$40,000 while acting as disbursing officer of the signal service. The accused was supported by two attendants and looked pale and enfeebled from illness. He was represented by his counsel, Judges Wilson and Cuddy. Judge Wilson stated that as the captain's health was seriously impaired, and as he understood from the government's attorney, they are not quite ready to proceed with the case, he would ask the court to waive examination at present and fix a reasonable bail. He assured the court his client would shortly be ready to meet the charges. Mr. Cook, for the government, stated the amount charged in the affidavit as having been embezzled was over \$40,000, but in the opinion of the officers of the government conducting the examination of the account, this sum will be considerably increased, certainly to \$50,000, and in all probability to a much greater figure, perhaps as much as \$80,000. He acceded to the request of opposing counsel for adjournment, but thought taking into consideration the large amount of the alleged embezzlement and high position of the officer making the charge, General Hazen, which was a guarantee of truthfulness, bail should not be fixed at less than \$50,000. Judge Cuddy claimed this enormous bail was a virtual refusal of privilege, and inasmuch as no preliminary examination had been held to sustain the charges in the slightest degree the bail was excessive. He thought \$5,000 or \$10,000 was sufficient. There was no doubt entertained among the captain's counsel and friends of his vindication. Judge Wilson followed referring to the good standing of the accused and his bad health. He voluntarily returned to the city to refute the charges and the fact that the affidavit has been prepared by General Hazen should have no more significance to the court than if sworn to by an inferior officer. Judge Bundy declared his intention of dealing with the person, Howgate, as if he were an ordinary citizen.

ENGLISH CROPS.

Report of an Eminent Agriculturist.—A General Deficiency.

LONDON, August 18.—James Caird, an eminent agricultural authority, writes that but for the late rains and diminished temperature, the harvest would have proved equal to nearly the average of the years preceding 1874, but midle has appeared and will affect the quality of the yield of the later crops on two-thirds of the wheat land. The average crop will be made up by the fineness of quality. The remaining third, even with that aid, will be ten per cent. below the old average. Heavy crops are rare. Most of them are thin, but will be headed, and there is too common evidence shown throughout the country of the diminished capital of farmers by lower sale of farming. We begin the harvest year very bare of gold stock wheat in the country. Our annual requirements are twenty-four million to twenty-five million quarters. When the last harvest year is completed we shall have reported over sixteen million quarters. Our own crop this year will probably yield nine and a half million quarters, so if we can reckon on a foreign supply to equal that of and not much over the same price we shall be safe.

There is said to be an abundant harvest in Russia, but in France the wheat crop begins to be scanty. Our barley is the best crop of the year, but it has not ripened equally. Oats are extremely deficient, especially in southern countries. Hay is 50 per cent. deficient, but was generally got in fine condition. Margolds and green crops are rapidly improving, and promise a tolerable crop. One of the best features of the season has been the fine weather for cleansing ground in the spring and early summer enabling farmers to rid much of their land of accumulated weeds of the previous wet years but they have been heavily hit by the losses of stock. The sheep stock in Great Britain during the last two years has been diminished by more than twelve per cent., there being a decline of two million sheep and one million lambs since 1879.

LEO HARTMANN.

He is Interviewed in Chicago.—Is also Reported in New York Preparing to Become an American Citizen.

CHICAGO, August 18.—Despite the fact that the Tribune had a column interview with Leo Hartmann yesterday just as he was boarding the train for Detroit, a New York dispatch says he appeared in the superior court clerk's office of that city this morning, and, renouncing allegiance to the emperor, and, renouncing a declaration of his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States. It seems from this fact that there are two Hartmanns. The Chicago Hartmann is claimed, however, to be the only authentic one, and the public are cautioned against all others as base imitations.

CHICAGO, August 18.—Hartmann, the Russian nihilist, has been here ineognito since Wednesday last, and to-night as he was leaving for Detroit he was interviewed by a Tribune reporter. He said that he traveled under an assumed name to avoid the Russian spies, who are constantly dogging him. He did not come to revolutionize this country, but to in-

vestigate certain points, and that he intends to remain some months. That so far he is not favorably impressed with our system of government here, which is on too small a pattern and of a too common order for a model.

PANAMA.

Large Shipments of Lumber From Frisco. Work on the Canal Progressing Slowly. The Whole Line Not Yet Surveyed.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 18.—H. B. Slaven has just returned from Panama and reports that contracts for building the stations along the line of the canal are under way and that many engineering parties are in the field. Shipments of lumber from San Francisco have been recently made, and one schooner took down 1,000,000 feet. Steamer "Grenada," on her last trip, took 800,000 and the "Calumna," on her two last trips, 800,000 feet. At Galum and Empire, on the Atlantic side, heavy work is under way. Slaven & Co., who hold the contract for building the houses at each station, for the accommodation of the laborers, are sending skilled workmen by every steamer. This firm has one hundred and fifty men on the isthmus. The force at present employed in canal work proper, aside from engineering parties, do not exceed two hundred men. Preliminary work is not yet finished, and the engineers have not established a line clear across the isthmus, and do not know whether the opening on the Pacific side will be made above or below Panama.

TERRORS OF THE MATTERHORN.

A Nearly Fatal Accident to an American.

ZERMALT, SWITZERLAND, August 18.—Five American tourists ascended the Matterhorn on Saturday last. On their return a rock was accidentally dislodged and struck the head of a Mr. Gilbert, a tutor in the Indiana University, at Bloomington, Indiana, rendering him partially insensible. He was just able to move mechanically along and nearly four hours were spent in bringing him to the first hut. Some of the party proceeded and brought doctors. Gilbert suffered principally from loss of blood and will be able to leave shortly. The guides were apprehensive that if he collapsed before he arrived at the hut the party would be frozen to death before succor could be obtained.

Rich Discoveries in the Comanche Reservation.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—Advice is received at the Interior department from Indian Agent Hunt at Anadarko, Indian Territory, announcing the discovery of a rich and extensive silver field near Ft. Gill, within the limits of the Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita Indian reservations. Agent Hunt also informs the department that illegal attempts are being made by white men to locate mineral claims in these regions. The matter was to-day referred to the secretary of the interior by the commissioners of the Indian affairs with a request that troops be furnished to protect the Indian Territory in the newly discovered fields from intruders.

A Greenwich Dinner.

LONDON, August 16.—A force of police accompanied the steamer which last evening conveyed the members of the British ministry to Greenwich for the annual White Bait dinner, in consequence of several threatening letters having been received. Gladstone in receiving the deputation on landing at Greenwich, again specially emphasized the imperative necessity of reforming parliamentary procedure.

An Arab Runs Amok.

GALATTA, August 18.—An Arab fanatic ran amok through the streets of Susa yesterday lustily calling on the Arabs to join him in a holy war. He and his followers were seized after they had murdered a native. The British man-of-war landed three hundred men, but order was restored without their help.

Murder in the Indian Territory.

FORT SMITH, ARK., August 18.—A double murder is reported from Waldron in the Indian Nation, John Stewart and William Massingale being the victims and James Hobbs (white) and Ed. Putson, a Choctaw, the unprovoked assailants.

A Saw Mill Burned.

NEW YORK, August 18.—The extensive planing and saw mill of J. S. Loomis, Brooklyn, was burned this morning, together with a large quantity of manufactured stock awaiting shipment. Loss \$70,000; partially insured.

The Boiler Makers' Meeting.

CHICAGO, August 18.—The boiler makers of the United States in convention here the past three days have elected officers and adopted a constitution and organized a defensive and protective union.

Bishop Croke Advises Acceptance.

CORK, August 18.—Archbishop Croke strongly recommends the people to give the land bill fair trial and accept it as a great boon and blessing.

A republican state convention will be held at St. Paul on September 28.

QUOTATIONS BY TELEGRAPH.

Stocks and Bonds.

New York, August 17.

Silver bars, 1.11 1/2.
Money, active, 3/16.
Governments weak.
Stocks closed generally weak.
The following are the quotations:
BONDS.
United States 4's... 115 1/2 Northern Pacific... 38
" 4 1/2's 113 1/2 Kansas Pacific... 40
" 5's... 101 1/2 K. P. (Denver div.)... 112
" 6's... 103 Denver & Rio G'del... 117 1/2
Central Pacific (of 100) 115 D. S. P. & P... 105

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Union Pacific... 122 1/2 Hamilton & St. Joe... 33 1/2
Central Pacific... 103 1/2 Lake Shore... 123 1/2
Northern Pacific... 39 Jersey Central... 42
Texas Pacific... 51 M. K. & T... 39
Kansas Pacific... 51 Phila. & Reading... 62 1/2
New York Central... 142 1/2 Ohio & Mississippi... 38 1/2
C. & O... 122 1/2 C. R. I. & P... 124
C. & N. W... 124 1/2 Michigan Central... 43 1/2
C. M. & St. P... 112 1/2 L. & N... 124 1/2
Wabash... 88 1/2 Canada Southern... 64
Pacific Mail... 47 1/2 Panama (preferred)... 250
W. U. Tel. Co... 85 1/2 W. F. & Co. Ex... 84
Am. Union Tel. Co... 87 U. S. Ex. Co... 87
A. & P. Tel. Co... C. & I. Co... 87

MINING STOCKS.

Amic... 34 Hill... 51
Boulder... 34 Hibernia... 34
Boulder Con... 34 Hibernia... 34
Big Pittsburg... 2 30 Horn Silver... 43 1/2
East Mountain... 2 30 Highland Chief... 2 05
Bassick... 2 30 Iron Silver... 2 05
Brook... 2 30 Little Pittsburg... 2 60
Bull Mountain... 1 75 Leadville Con... 1 40
Con. Virginia... 2 50 Leadville (old)... 2 87 1/2
Caribou... 2 50 Mariposa (old)... 2 87 1/2
Chrysolite... 2 50 Moso... 40
Dunderberg... 1 15 Ontario... 40
Eureka Con... 28 1/2 Quicksilver (old) 15 00
Frederick... 28 1/2 Robinson Con... 11 00
Green Mountain... 5 00 Red Elephant... 20
Gold Strips... 18 Silver Cliff... 4 05
Glass-Pondery Con... 48 Silver Nugget... 4 05
Columbia... 48 Sutor... 2 00

sat down and talked, not in the usual oratorical style, but in a more familiar way, as if conversing with an equal."

Army officers give even a more favorable opinion of Spotted Tail than the Post. Gen. McKenzie, who was in the winter campaign of 1876-77 against the Sioux, saw a good deal of this chief. He speaks of him as a man of subtle intellect, with remarkable oratorical powers. He was a sort of a Ben Hur. Knowing that no consistency was looked for in him, and not being bound by the moral obligations of a white man, he yet was severely and sarcastically critical of the white man's conduct and strictly held him accountable for his higher education and professions. He was quick to see inconsistency and ridicule it. He could make subtle moral distinctions and often turned the tables upon our officers and confused them when they were treating with them. General H. G. Thomas, of this city, who knew him well, gives a similar account of him. Whenever he came into a company of officers he took the leading part in conversation and was particularly bright in repartee and banter. His death removes one of the most striking Indian characters of the day. He will be missed in treating with the Indian, for while he was by no means the white man's friend, still he was shrewd and able enough to see that it was best to appear so. He recognized the fact that he could not be successful by fighting, and that negotiation was the better part of valor. He would have been an able and useful assistant to the government in carrying out any broad and just policy in settling the Indian question, for he realized the inevitable doom that awaited the people if they opposed the progress of the advancing settler.

SIMPLE FACTS.

The good people of Boston are always ready to hold a mass meeting in old Faneuil Hall or Tremont temple and discuss any question of public interest. They seem to believe that national affairs cannot go on unless Boston has given its ideas and pointed out the duty of the government, the state and individuals. This is all very well, and very kind and thoughtful, but when a committee of citizens, and, as outsiders are led to suppose, influential men of the modern Athens undertake to defend a nihilist, such as Hartmann, why then the ignorant people of the rest of the country begin to shake their dull heads and say that after all Bostonians do not know anything.

Who is Hartmann? What has he done, and on what grounds does he ask our protection? He is a nihilist, and in attempting to kill the czar of Russia, he sacrificed the lives of innocent people. He is a refugee, not even daring to face the responsibility of his acts and he comes here, asks the protection of a government on friendly terms with Russia, and if that protection is not instantly promised, begins to howl like a madman, and so raises his complaining voice about the "asylum" of our country that the good Bostonians hear the cry and immediately believe that something is wrong and that they must right it. This is all he has done. He tried to commit murder, and wants the United States to hide in. Was it murder? was it not politics? Did he not believe Russia was grinding the life out of the people by its iron shoe of oppression? Did he not act bravely, nobly and without selfishness when he tried to kill the tyrant czar? Ah yes! He is a noble self-sacrificing man. He is a martyr, a slave to duty, a would-be liberator of his country. So was Booth when he shot President Lincoln. So were the crazy fools who have sought the lives of Victoria and William and Alphonso and the king of Italy. So is Guiteau a noble martyr, lying in his prison cell, alone and forsaken with his suffering victim near at hand. So are all the fanatical, diabolical rascals who imagine they will better the fortunes of the people, improve the laws of the land and change the order of government by shooting and killing the one who happens to be the nation's head.

It is time that this mistaken idea indulged in by agitators and assassins should die. It has lived too long. It is becoming offensive. Revolutions are well. Our fathers believed a hundred years ago that England oppressed her colonies. They rebelled, and yet the secession was as open as the day. There were no dark spots in the early history of our country to shame us in our independence. It was a brave fight which gave us our liberty and new and better laws. Who thought of creeping upon King George in the night? Where was the bomb exploder, and the mine springer who talked of secret murder? No, there was nothing of that kind of warfare. The liberty and independence were won on the field, in a square, and open and honorable rebellion. If a man had killed a leader on either side then, he would have been called a murderer. Now he is a nihilist, a socialist, a stalwart. These are better sounding names, but they are venerable. Call these fellows as they should be. Look at the simple facts, and give the deeds their true names.

It is undoubtedly a question for the state department to decide whether it will give Hartmann up to Russia or not. But take the case home, and what real American will not say, give him over to justice. Would we like to have Guiteau sipping his coffee in a Paris saloon? Would we enjoy having him parading London streets and saying he was sorry he had not killed the president? Would he be less than to have his remarks cabled over from St. Petersburg? Would we sit quietly down and know that the people of Berlin or any other foreign city were condoning his offense, and urging the government to protect him? Well, hardly. The boot to-day is on the right leg. It is Russia and not America which is called upon to suffer. We can be indifferent if we wish, and harbor all the Hartmanns and Russas that we wish. But they are murderers, and no painting them with the words "liberators," "martyrs" and "defenders of liberty" will ever make them less than cold blooded, plotting assassins. Kings, emperors, czars are men. To kill them is to murder a fellow being, and Bostonians would do well to consider this fact, and turn their attention to their art and culture, and leave to the government its work.

RUSSIA'S POLICY.

Politics in the great Russian empire are speculated upon by the people, discussed by newspapers, gossiped about by every court, and known about by none. It seems impossible to determine what the next move of the great country will be. England watches her closely and yet cannot fathom her thoughts, and every London correspondent in Central Asia and Afghanistan exerts himself to his utmost ability and then is only able to report in an unsatisfactory manner. If Russia sends forces in the direction of the Oxus, England immediately declares that the movement threatens India, and if the sultan is soundly lectured by the czar, John Bull imagines that Russia will prepare to immediately occupy Constantinople. The designs with which the late czar and the present one have been credited have only shown that the real policy of the government toward other nations at least, is wrapped in a mystery as unfathomable and as little known as the deepest mines in bleak Siberia.

But speculation has not rested with inquiring what the foreign policy of the new czar is to be. The world, it may truthfully be said, has asked again and again what the domestic policy is to be under Alexander III. When he ascended the throne left vacant by the untimely death of his father, it was anxiously and universally asked what course he would pursue towards his many millions of subjects. It seemed inevitable that he must do something for them. They were becoming more and more open in their requests for reforms and measures of relief. It did not seem probable, nor possible, that they could be quieted. They were already as desperate as they were determined, and it must now be confessed that every nation believed that Alexander III. would carefully consider the urgencies of the case and would either offer instant relief or adopt a policy of such a nature that the nihilists would be satisfied. Even those who most heartily condemned the act which deprived Alexander II. of his life, realized that it was simply the indirect result of the terrible tyranny under which the Russian people had so long suffered. It was felt that unless a more liberal policy should be adopted by the new czar there would still be these grave crimes committed. By outsiders it was thought that a young ruler, a so called liberal man, a prince with such ideas of freedom, would see at once the needs of his country and would inaugurate a new era for Russia. Alexander III. was of a different temper from his father, more resolute and brave, active and energetic and knew more of the world and of the people of other countries. His wife was a woman of a free, prosperous and contented country, and the fact that she was supposed to have great influence with her husband led all to believe that the new czar would see that Russian laws were oppressive, that autocratic power was ended, and that it was time for the corruption of officials to be exposed and stopped. It was confidently expected that his vigorous mind would aid in carrying forward the reforms necessary to liberate the people from their long slavery. It was even hoped, and by some believed, that with his accession the Russians would be invited to take part in the deliberations of legislative bodies and that new laws framed by the people, would soon be put in operation.

Here again has the judgment of Russian policy been at fault. It is still a mystery. Nothing has been done as expected. There have been no changes inaugurated. The government is as despotic as ever. Alexander gives the people to understand that he proposes to rule just as the other czars have. He has as much as said that no liberties, no concessions will emanate from him. He promises nothing, does nothing, and the people go on as before, suffering under oppression, and plotting in secret and in public against the government from which they can see no relief, and which shuts them out from all hope. It is not to be wondered at that the Russians are desperate. The czar makes a fatal mistake in turning a deaf ear to just demands. If Russia wants to be deep and mysterious regarding her foreign policy, well and good, but human justice, the wrongs of millions of people, demand that in the domestic policy there should be no secrecy, but that a policy broad, open, just and humane should be at once adopted.

The heavy rains of the past few days will do much to clear the air and bring back Colorado to its normal condition. There has been a heaviness in the atmosphere and a heat, which Colorado is not accustomed to. The heavy showers and long days of steady rainfall may be uncomfortable and gloomy, but there is satisfaction in reflecting that we have been having just what was most urgently needed.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

New York Evening Post.
It is the object of civil service reform not only to make the service itself more honest and efficient, but to do away with the demoralizing agencies of the spoils system and thus to elevate our political life. It insists that the offices of the government are not mere patronage and that we must return to the original design and practice to select men for office on the ground of their fitness for the duties to be performed, and not for reasons of personal or political favoritism. It further insists that officers shall not be subject to removal as long as they are efficient, faithful and trustworthy. To this end any method of regulating appointments will be acceptable which eliminates the element of favoritism from the operation and is best calculated to secure the selection of candidates well qualified for the public business.

As to the appointment of the subordinates in the executive departments at Washington and in the large custom houses, postoffices and other government institutions in the country, the system of competitive examinations combined with probationary terms and promotion only for merit, has been tested and found practicable and successful. It is capable of a much more general application than has hitherto received, and a bill to that end has been introduced in the senate. It is perhaps not the only nor the best means to accomplish the object, but nothing better has, as far as we know, been offered. As to the officers of higher grade in the consular, customs, internal revenue, postal, land and Indian service and under the department of

justice, who are appointed by the president with the consent of the senate, arbitrary removals should be prevented by law, and the president should be aided in selecting proper persons to fill vacancies by a civil service commission appointed for that purpose, so as to remove every pretext for the interference of members of congress. It has been suggested with the exercise of the appointing power be prohibited by law. Much has been said in favor of such a law so that it cannot be evaded, but it might be tried. At any rate, if the evils flowing from the spoils system are to be remedied, the control of appointments by members of congress must be put an end to in some way. This is the vital point. No reform will stand as long as offices can be treated as the patronage of members of congress.

Civil service reform, therefore, as we understand it, does not mean the introduction of new-fangled and outlandish practices in this republic, but the revival of the original principles upon which our public service was founded, together with such remedial measures as are demanded by existing evils. Those who frighten themselves with the idea of a permanent class of officeholders growing out of a tenure on good behavior should calmly consider whether even a permanent class of officeholders, consisting of men of character doing their official business in a business-like way, would not be infinitely less dangerous to our institutions than a force of officeholders organized as party machines and a horde of office-seekers controlling party organizations and constantly in quest of plunder.

The reforms proposed can partly be carried out by the action of the executive alone, and partly they will need legislation to perpetuate and to provide the necessary machinery and appropriations. Members of congress may be induced to pass the necessary laws by a vigorous initiative of the executive in stopping their patronage, and by the pressure of a commanding public opinion.

EXTRADITION.

Philadelphia Record.

Extradition is the surrender by one sovereign state or political community to another, on its demand, of persons charged with the commission of crime within its jurisdiction, that they may be dealt with according to its laws. Under treaty stipulations not only fugitives from justice may be surrendered, but deserting seamen, and we have treaties to that effect with a considerable number of foreign governments, including Russia. The mutual surrender of criminals between the several states of the union is provided for by the constitution of the United States.

Such public jurists as Grotius, Vattel, Heineccius, Burlamaqui and Kent maintain that the extradition of fugitive criminals, independent of treaty stipulations, is a matter of imperative duty; but another class of writers upon international law, including Puffendorf, Voet, Schmalz and Wheaton, regard the obligation as imperfect in its nature, and a refusal to surrender fugitives from justice as affording no ground of offence. The practice of governments as to extradition has varied, many having recognized it as a matter of mutual comity and convenience, while others have taken a different view and refused to surrender criminals unless bound by treaty to do so. Among those which have always thus declined is the government of the United States. In the list of the crimes whereof persons duly charged are subject to be given up in pursuance of our treaties with foreign states there are included murder, piracy, arson, robbery and forgery.

Most of the treaties contain provisions relating to the evidence required to authorize an order of extradition; but as it was doubted whether such stipulations had the force of law congress passed the act of August 12, 1848, "for giving effect to certain treaty stipulations between this and foreign governments for the apprehension and delivering up of certain offenders." This act will be found at page 1026 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. Before any person can be surrendered a demand must be made upon the president by the executive power of the government whose laws have been violated, and it is usual for such demand to be preferred before the institution of judicial proceedings for the arrest of the fugitive. But the act of congress does not require this to be first done.

As to the procedure in case of extradition, a complaint may be made by any citizen under oath or affirmation charging the person to be arrested with the commission of one of the enumerated crimes. A warrant for the arrest of the person charged may thereupon be issued by any of the justices of the supreme court, or of the several district courts of the United States, or of the judges of the state courts, or by a duly authorized United States commissioner. The person arrested is to be brought before the officer issuing the warrant, to the end that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered. Properly authenticated copies of depositions upon which the original warrant in any foreign country may have been granted may be received in evidence of the alleged criminality.

The identity of the offender must be established with reasonable certainty. The degree of evidence must be such as would be sufficient, according to the laws of the place where the person arrested shall be found, to justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime or offence had been there committed. If the evidence be deemed sufficient the officer hearing it must certify the same, together with all the testimony taken before him, to the secretary of state, who, upon the requisition of the proper authorities of the foreign government, shall order under his official hand and seal in the name of the president the delivery of the accused to such person as is authorized by the foreign government to receive him. If the prisoner escapes he may be retaken. Whenever a person committed to custody of the United States within two calendar months of his commitment any judge, upon application, may order his discharge from custody.

These provisions of law certainly guard the rights of foreigners charged as fugitives from the treaties of great tenderness. In several of our treaties it is expressly stipulated that no citizen or subject of the other party is to be surrendered to the other, and in those with France, Austria, Baden and Swiss Confederation the Two Sicilies crimes of a political character are excluded. It will be seen that in no case does the president or the secretary of state take the initiative in the rendition of a foreign criminal, and no arrest is made except under direct judicial authority.

With Others, This.

Leadville Herald.
A good point for the meeting of the state legislature, is the fact of the excellent discipline legislative spirits see fit to go out on a hat of their own laws in a comfortable cell in the city jail, instead of affording amusement for a squad of gawping policemen such as those who, according to the Denver papers, stand in the street corner ornaments of the capital. There are numerous other reasons why Leadville is a desirable place for the capital, winter resort in the world, and if it is a little cold it will serve the purpose of cooling off the hot blood which made itself manifest last year to the detriment of the state.

To Improve Society.

Leadville Chronicle.

But society ought to have some other gatherings besides dances. We should have literary meetings, where new and good books could be read and talked over. There is probably no city in the United States of the size of Leadville where there are so many well-educated men. You can find miners in overalls who can quote Tennyson and read Zola. Graduates of colleges can constantly be found, pick in hand. An ore driver the other day was heard criticizing Swinburne. The material for a literary association, which should meet once a week, and keep literary taste alive, is abundant. It would be especially beneficial to the young ladies, who, in the absence of some stimulus, are apt to neglect reading for gossip. Such a society should avoid the rock on which so many have split. Members should not be invited to read their own compositions, in prose or verse. We all think our own writings lovely, but others are apt to take a different view, and to be bored by them. To save discussion, it might be better to read selections from the best and latest publications in New York and Boston. Let the members comment and criticize. A year's working of such a society would complete an education, and would spare us the misery of hearing a lovely creature in silks and jewels ask when Sir Walter Raleigh founded New York.

Need of Action.

Georgetown Courier.

The southern part of the state has jeopardized its chances of securing the capital by being divided upon several localities, whereas the northern portion of the state will be solid for Denver. The outlook now is that unless the south unites upon Colorado Springs the fight will be too one-sided to be interesting, for that place is the only southern city that is worthy of being mentioned in this connection. As there is not the slightest probability of union in the south being brought about, Denver's chances can be considered good.

Talk Pretty or Give.

Silver Cliff Prospect.

Well, the agony is over. Silver Cliff has the belt, and has been chosen the place to hold the next annual tournament. Ed Austin, of Silver Cliff, has been chosen first vice-president. Now shall we have the state capital? Better talk pretty to us, or we will take it right away from you all.

No Effect on the Capital.

Pueblo Chieftain.

The bed bugs in the Colorado Springs hotels have grown so voracious this warm weather that the guests are compelled to sleep in chairs on the porches.

N.B.—This is not intended to have any effect on the state capital question.

Only Fair.

Pueblo Chieftain.

The opinion of the GAZETTE that state tournaments would be relieved of a good deal of unpleasantness if professionals were kept out of all contests, will be heartily endorsed by all who witnessed the late disgraceful row at Colorado Springs.

General Satisfaction.

Leadville Herald.

The capital question settled in favor of Leadville and every one would be satisfied. It would be a sort of poetic justice, as it were, to fix the capital in the city which gave the state its greatest reputation.

What Result?

Leadville Herald.

Given the capital advantages surrounding Leadville, and a solid vote of the voters of this city, and what will be the result?

Golden and the Capital.

Golden Transcript.

The Leadville Democrat asks why Golden, the former capital, does not put in her claim for its relocation here. The only reason we can assign is that she does not want it. There may be people mean enough to twirl their dirty fingers from their dirtier noses at us and ejaculate "sour grapes," but the fact is Golden never amounted to shucks until the capital was removed to Denver. From that time she has been pushing to the front, and to-day enjoys a substantial prosperity she never would have gained with the continual fight she would have been compelled to keep up with Denver to obtain it. It is our honest belief that it is not worth the while of any town in the state, unless it may be Leadville, to make any expensive effort to gain the honor (?) of being the permanent capital, for should it, by any combination of circumstances, succeed in securing a majority of votes, there would not, from that movement, be a moment's peace for her people, with the continual fight that would be kept up against them in every conceivable shape and manner. Does Pueblo, or Colorado Springs, or Canon City, or indeed Leadville, for a moment think that if they should secure the location of the capital that they could ever get an appropriation through for capital buildings without having the whole of Denver to fight inch by inch. If an appropriation could be got through at all it would cost more in clean cash than the town could make out of it in a hundred years. No, Brother Democrat, Golden don't want and would not take it as a gift. We would rather have either one of our prosperous smelting works or manufacturing establishments than fifty state capitals.

RECALLING LINCOLN'S DEATH.

Two Curious Dispatches Sent to Edwards Pierpont by Secretary Stanton in 1865.

"The following curious dispatches, never before printed, were sent by Mr. Stanton, to the Hon. Edwards Pierpont about a month after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. They are interesting as evidence of a very different phase of excitement in Washington at that time from any which has been caused by the attempt on the life of President Garfield."
WAR DEPARTMENT, May 13, 1865, 10.05 p. m.
The Hon. Edwards Pierpont, New York.
I have written to-night to retain you and Cutting and Brady, or any one else you may desire, to have associated with you, to prosecute Horace Greeley and the owners of the Tribune for Greeley's persistent efforts the last four weeks to incite assassins to finish their work by murdering me. Please give the matter your immediate attention on receiving the letter and printed copies of all the Tribune's murder, and get the names of the owners. I propose to prosecute criminally, and also by civil suit, for I shall not allow them to have me murdered and escape responsibility without a struggle for life on my part.
EDWIN M. STANTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 13, 1865, 5.20 p. m.
To the Hon. Edwards Pierpont and the Hon. F. B. Cutting, New York.
I have proof of express personal malice against me by Greeley, and believe that I others which may end in accomplishing my death, as it did against Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward. This is my reason for distinguishing his case from others of general vituperation.
EDWIN M. STANTON.
The second telegram was sent in reply to one which contained an intimation that it might at least be indiscreet to make such an arrest as the one suggested by Mr. Stanton.

From Wednesday's Daily.

Widow Bedott at the Opera House next Monday and Tuesday nights.

The new Colorado Springs directory will soon be ready for publication.

Hunt's orchestra will in the future furnish the music at the Opera House.

Several fine residences are now in the course of erection in the northern part of the city.

Now that the tournament is over the firemen have abandoned their practice runs entirely.

The Widow Bedott company have posted some fine paper which is attracting considerable attention.

No definite arrangements have as yet been made for the proposed races at the Pike's Peak Driving park.

Agents are canvassing the city for a new directory of California, Montana, Nevada, Wyoming, Nebraska and Colorado.

The Herdic coaches are now on the road and will probably be placed on our streets during the early part of September.

Pike's Peak travel still keeps up and a larger number of visitors have accomplished the ascent this year than ever before.

Only twenty-four hours have elapsed since the last heavy rain, and still the mud in the streets has almost entirely disappeared.

The Denver and New Orleans railroad company is procuring the right of way through several of the ranches east of the city.

Mr. Frank K. Davis, who has been spending the past two months with his brother, Mr. E. L. Davis, returned east yesterday via the Santa Fe.

Mrs. Judge Bowen, of Del Norte, who has been visiting friends in this city for some time past, returned to her home yesterday morning.

Alderman Walker is anxious for another conference with the spirits. He is confident that he could make some astonishing developments on another occasion.

The Rev. J. R. Hill, of St. Louis, has taken possession of Crystal Park, and will at once commence making the much needed improvements. He leaves for St. Louis to-day on business of importance.

Information has just been received of the sad death of Mr. Jim Phillips in Kansas from the effects of sunstroke. Mr. Phillips was for some time a resident of this city and was doorkeeper of the house at the last session of the legislature.

Senator Alvin Saunders, of Nebraska, is visiting Colorado Springs. He is the guest of Mr. J. H. Barlow, of the El Paso Bank. He contemplates a visit to southern New Mexico, but he will not go until the president's condition is more favorable than it now is.

The Gothic Miner says that Mr. G. C. Banning, of this city, one of the original owners of the Luona mine, and now one of the largest stockholders, has just paid 50 cents, cash, for 2,500 shares of stock. Mr. Banning ought to know the value of the mine. Mr. Wm. Mansfield has also purchased stock at the same rate.

The contract has been let for working the Cheyenne Toll road through from Beaver park to Seven lakes, and it is expected that it will be open for carriages by the middle of next week. The hotel at the Seven lakes can accommodate from twenty to thirty guests, and parties who prefer to take their own tents will find good camping grounds at the lakes or at Beaver park, four miles this side. From the lakes to the summit of Pike's Peak by trail it is only four miles.

Amie Eva Fay and her assistants, whoever they may be, left the city at an early hour yesterday morning leaving several unsettled accounts and we understand that they make this their practice wherever they go. Among others who suffered was the dressmaker who provided the medium with the dress which she wore on the stage Sunday night. What advancement can spiritualism make in this or any other kind if such impostors as Amie Eva Fay be allowed to travel the country and impose upon the people?

EXCELLENT PROSPECTS.

Colorado Springs People Again in Luck.

Mr. L. A. Wait, of this city, in a letter to the Gothic City Miner, conveys the following important information concerning the Douglough mine, owned by Dr. Lee and several others of this city: "Being recently in Poverty gulch looking at other mines in that very promising camp, I made an unsolicited examination of the Domingue mine, which I regard as being of unusual promise. I take the liberty of calling your attention to it. The property is owned by Harry Lee, Mining company, Dr. Lee and Cal. McCloud. The development has been by tunnel, which has reached a depth of about fifty feet, from which a fine quality of ore has been mined which is high grade, as I saw the following assays made for the purpose of sorting the ore, viz: 553, 730, 900 and 1330 ounces per ton, which if closely assayed would run away in the thousands. There is now on the dump several tons of ore, and is on the increase from the daily working, which is run day and night. On extending my examination on the surface I am led to conclude from the great number of rich veins or lodes converging at a certain point that future development of this property will disclose one of the largest and richest bodies of mineral to be found in the Elk Mountains. As this property has been developed very quickly, nothing ever having appeared in print in regard to the Domingue mine, I trust I may be pardoned for calling your attention to it. It is certainly a matter of simple justice to our camp to let the outside know that we have such mines."

EXTREMELY DANGEROUS.

Allison and his Pals Taken no Further than Pueblo.

In yesterday's GAZETTE we stated the Allison gang, in charge of Sheriff Joe Smith, of Conejos county, left for the south on the morning train, but the following from the Chief of Police indicate that they got no further than Pueblo: "Yesterday's train from Denver brought into the city Sheriff Joe Smith, of Conejos county, and Frank Hyatt, a resident of the same county and a deputy sheriff. They had in charge Charles Allison and his two accomplices, who have made life a terror in Southern Colorado for some time past. This gang, it will be remembered, was nabbed at Albuquerque, New Mexico, several weeks ago, and taken to Denver for safe keeping for the time being, it being considered extremely dangerous at that time to lodge them in the Conejos county jail, where they belong. The officers were en route to Conejos county with the prisoners, we learned from Sheriff Smith, but upon reaching Pueblo news was received that a mob was awaiting the arrival of the prisoners at Alamosa, and that it would be impossible to take them through there without a very strong guard, hence the officers decided to leave the prisoners in the Pueblo county jail, in charge of Sheriff Price, until the next term of the district court in Conejos county, which occurs some time in November. The prisoners were all heavily handcuffed and shackled, and Sheriff Price and his deputies at once hustled the prisoners into a back and conveyed them to the county jail, where they now are and will remain until the next term of court in Conejos county, when they will be taken there for trial. Smith and Hyatt left on the afternoon train for the south. They expressed themselves as having no fear but what they could get the men through all right, but it might result in bloodshed, hence the safer alternative was adopted. Allison and his pals expressed themselves as willing to try it if the officers would give them a chance for their lives, but, as before stated, the officers thought better of their first resolution and left them here, where they at least will be safe for the present. The reason for taking the prisoners to Conejos was the expense of keeping them in the Arapahoe county jail. Conejos county has a jail of its own, and the authorities were of the opinion that that was the place for the prisoners to be housed. The wisdom of such a course is of course better understood by those most interested, though there are many who have not forgotten the difficulty of getting these notorious outlaws away from the south after their capture. The officers, however, thought that the feeling was much stronger against the prisoners at that time than now, and that consequently the prisoners could be successfully removed from Arapahoe to Conejos county. The news received at this point, however, that a reception awaited the gay and festive road agents, caused the officers in charge to change their minds and leave the prisoners here. It will now be three or four months before the prisoners are removed from the Pueblo county jail, but whenever they are taken out, strategy will have to be used or they will never be landed safely in the Conejos county jail. That there would have been trouble if the prisoners had gone through yesterday there can be no doubt, and while they deserve death for their many deeds of outlawry, now that they are in the hands of the law, we believe in the law taking its own course, and all will agree that the officers discharged their duty in the strictest sense of the word."

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending August 17, 1881:

Anthony, Frank R.	Mangan, Pat J.
Barker, Mrs. Chas.	McAtee, Jno. J.
Bauer, Bert	McGowan, Ed.
Burberry, Will E.	Miller, Oliver
Carter, Albertson	Miller, James
Charles, W. A.	Myers, Mrs. L.
Clark, John	Ranch, Jacob
Ellis, A.	Reed, Mrs. C.
Evans, Miss Emma	Rodden, Oliver
Fisher, Mrs. W. D.	Ryan, Philip J.
Gibson, W. A.	Schaefer, Geo.
Hill, Roscoe	Sandorhoff, Mrs. Geo.
Hill, Napoleon	Wagner, Mrs. Mima
Hocher, George	Wagner, Mrs. A. D.
Hocher, Frank P.	Wagner, Mrs. A. D.
Johnson, John W.	Harris, S. P.
Kearney, Joe M.	Honold, Christian
Lovely, Geo. W.	Jones, Mrs. J. A.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertisers letters," and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

E. I. PRICE, P. M.

From Thursday's Daily.

The Venango.

Mr. J. F. Seldomridge has recently returned from an inspection of his mines in the Gunnison. He has brought some very rich and interesting specimens with him. The Venango seems to be generally considered one of the richest mines in this camp. The Democrat of Leadville, in a carefully written letter, gives the following accurate statement of the development of these mines:

"The Silver Mountain Mining company, of which Mr. N. Tooker, of Jersey City, is president, G. De LaVergne, of Colorado Springs, vice president, and J. F. Seldomridge, secretary and treasurer, have ten claims in the Ruby district, one of which is attracting marked attention, and is even now classed with the best mines of the camp, although its value has only recently been discovered. The mine referred to is the Venango. It is one mile from Irwin, easily accessible, and in the hands of parties who intend to develop it thoroughly, having the positive assurance that to do so will add in no small degree to the fame of Irwin and give a double return for every dollar invested. There is now on the claim a tunnel 151 feet in length, cutting the vein. This tunnel will be driven to a still greater length. At a length of 138 feet drifting on the vein was commenced. This drift is forty-eight feet in length and in it a vein has been sunk to a depth of fifty feet on the vein and a cross vein encountered. Drifting was then commenced both ways from the vein following on the vein to the east a length of seventy feet in order to strike a shaft sunk sixty-five feet east of the tunnel. Beyond this shaft there is a drift of 125 feet along the vein at the same level with the tunnel. A great deal of stoping has been done. The vein varies in width from three to five feet with a pay streak of from six to fifteen inches in width which will average unassorted, sixty ounces per ton although the first class ore gives an average of four hundred ounces to the ton. The work of

development will be continued by a new tunnel, 370 feet long, 180 feet below the present tunnel. The main object now seems to be to open stoping ground. A great deal of ore has been shipped with the present development, all of which has been made since April last. The ore vein carries ruby and brittle silver with black sulphurates and galena. Mr. E. Conley is superintending the work of development.

The Omego, another claim, owned by this company, has on it a tunnel 135 feet in length in which, at a length of ninety feet, native silver was found. Still further developments are being made with encouraging results. Of the other claims belonging to the company, the Zumbo, Tacoma and Chicoma are the only ones that are being developed at present. The well known Prof. Van Diest has recently made a thorough inspection of the Venango and several other of the properties named and gives a most encouraging report of them. Their extensive development means new riches for Irwin and the Gunnison country."

WIDOW BEDOTT.

This Dramatic Oddity at the Opera House Next Week.

On next Monday and Tuesday evenings our citizens will have an opportunity of witnessing at the Opera House the production of the very laughable dramatic oddity, "Widow Bedott," by the J. H. Haverly company, with Charles B. Bishop as the inimitable widow. With this absurdly humorous production our play-going public is perfectly familiar, although never before has it been produced in this city. The farcical dramatization of the Bedott papers and Bishop's impersonation of the widow have for some time past and still continue to draw crowded houses wherever the company appears. Neil Burgess established for himself quite a reputation as personator of the widow, but Bishop's rendition of the same character is said to be so far superior to that of Burgess that there is no comparison. Below we print a selection from the Salt Lake Tribune, which will give somewhat of an idea how the play was received in the Mormon settlement:

"If there ever was a piece over which an audience ran the risk to dislocate the spinal marrow of their back-bones, it is Petroleum V. Nasby's three-act farce of Widow Bedott. This inexhaustible mine of mirth is so well known to the Ogden public by repeated performances, all of them largely attended, that we will forbear entering into the details of the matter, and only say a few words concerning the actors, or rather artists. For such, indeed, are the leading characters of the piece. Comparisons are 'odorous,' and there are as many styles of conception and execution of a given character, as there are performers; hence we looked on Mr. Bishop's 'Widow' forgetful of all other impersonations of the irrepressible, loquacious dame. His facial display could not be surpassed, his volubility was that of a parrot, his acting immensely ludicrous, his make-up irresistible. Mr. Barrows, as Elder Sniffles, gave a life like portraiture of the canting, avaricious, timorous preacher. Of Mr. Sutherland's Tim Crane it was only to be regretted that he made no more appearance after the first act, his grief to mitigate. The rest of the support was equally commendable, and the whole performance ran off as a charm."

STATE NOTES.

Gleaned From Our Exchanges.

Haverly's Widow Bedott company is drawing large houses in Leadville.

Ten members of the alumni of Monmouth college, Illinois, held a reunion at Leadville on Tuesday night last.

The ninth annual exhibition of the Colorado Industrial association will take place at Denver from the 13th to the 17th of September inclusive.

Edward Goodrich, a young man of LaCrosse, Wis., who came in possession of \$60,000 from his father's estate less than a year ago, is suffering with delirium tremens in the Durango jail without a penny that he can call his own.

The Puzzle mine at Rico has been sold to H. D. Dumont of New York for the sum of \$70,000.

Another flood in the Platte river on Monday night caused considerable damage and interrupted railway travel on the South Park.

Says the Alamosa Independent, Judge Bowen shipped Thursday of last week, 100 pounds of gold from his mine at Summit.

The Boulder industrial association will commence on Wednesday, September 7th and last four days.

A money order department has been established at the Loveland post office.

The Western National bank, of South Pueblo, reports deposits for the two days they have been open of \$70,000.

Yesterday was pay day at the Pueblo steel works. The amount distributed was \$23,000.

The Denver city council have agreed upon a site for a public park.

E. H. Buck, editor and proprietor of the Spirit of the Times, New York, is visiting the Gunnison country.

Hon. H. M. Teller was in the city yesterday.

It is much cooler than it was this time last month.

Eastern mail from the south was one hour late yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Kelly, of Boston, are guests at the Beebe house, Manitou.

Sheriff Smith wears a handsome gold badge, the gift of Deputy Sheriff Dana.

Tickets for the Widow Bedott performance have not as yet been placed on sale.

Mr. F. L. Martin and wife left for Silver Cliff on the morning express yesterday.

Mr. J. B. Best, of the New York City post-office, called upon Postmaster Price yesterday.

The old tournament track on Nevada Avenue is a favorite speeding ground for the fast roadsters.

Haverly's Widow Bedott company will close their season at Denver during the latter part of this month.

Mr. Charles S. Glead, the leading literary light of the Atkinson, Topeka and Santa Fe, and one of the most popular railroad men in the west, was in the city yesterday.

Ruxton creek water is still roily from the effects of the recent storm.

Conductor Greer, of the Denver & Rio Grande, was in the city yesterday.

Only three more weeks of vacation for the school children before the opening of the public schools.

Strange as it may seem the ranchmen in the eastern part of the county are still suffering for the want of rain.

The main irrigation ditch where it was washed out by the recent heavy rain has not as yet been repaired.

From present indications the Manitou season will keep up much later than the first of September this year.

Mr. F. A. Nims' pictures of the various state fire companies taken during the tournament are selling rapidly.

Efforts are being made to have Emma Abbott give us at least one night of opera during her Colorado engagement.

The Rev. G. T. LeBoutillier, rector of Grace Episcopal church, accompanied by his family returned yesterday from Edgerton.

Mr. J. H. Love, formerly of Messrs. Love & Thall, the theatrical managers of Denver, is in advance of the Widow Bedott company.

The Rev. A. R. Howbert left on Tuesday night for the Kerber creek district where he is quite extensively interested in the mines.

As yet but one right of way deed for the Denver & New Orleans railroad in this county has been filed with County Clerk Eaton.

Haverly's Widow Bedott company at the opera house next Monday and Tuesday evenings with Charles B. Bishop in the title role.

The Denver & New Orleans railroad is advertising for men to work on the line of the road at Hill's ranch, about ten miles east of the city.

Mr. E. F. Whedon is a one-tenth owner of the Domingo mine of which we published so flattering an account in yesterday's issue of the GAZETTE.

The J. M. Sigfus Hose company had a very pleasant and enjoyable reception at the residence of Mr. G. S. Barnes on Kiowa street last evening.

There is a bad break in one of the irrigation flumes which cross Pike's Peak Avenue, at the corner of Tejon street, which demands immediate attention.

Fifty-seven pieces of baggage were handled at the depot upon the arrival of the morning train yesterday. This number only includes trunks and not satchels.

Mr. Frank McCauley, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., lately connected with the Spaulding house, has gone on a visit to Denver and the northern part of the state.

Sam Walker, who was sent to Leadville by a party of Kentucky capitalists to represent their mining interests there, is short from six to seven thousand dollars in his accounts.

Mr. Charles Elwell's handsome new residence on Weber street is fast approaching completion. It will be one of the most expensive and most convenient structures in the city.

Mr. H. Booker, of the firm of Lowther & Booker, suddenly disappeared on the eve of the 16th. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his many friends.

There will be still another of the popular three dollar excursions from Denver to Manitou next Sunday. These excursions have become very successful from the time they were first established.

Messrs. Russell and Alexander will in a few days commence the construction of the Agua Pura water works at Las Vegas. The work could not have been entrusted to a more reliable or better experienced firm than the above.

One hundred and sixty-four people from here and Manitou and seven from Pueblo, joined the Odd Fellows' excursion to the Grand Cañon yesterday. It is estimated that the committee will realize fully \$200 from the enterprise.

It required six coaches to convey the patrons of the Odd Fellows' excursion to the Grand Cañon yesterday. It was one of the most successful excursions that has left the city in some time and all returned last night well pleased with the day's trip.

Mr. Tom Atchison, who has the first five miles of the contract for grading the Manitou extension of the Denver & Rio Grande through Ute Pass, will commence work on the same next Monday. He now has a large force of men engaged in straightening the track of the D. & R. G., just south of the city.

A colored man yesterday related to a crowd of bystanders on Tejon street, the circumstances of his visit to Evergreen Cemetery as the guide of Anna Eva Fay's manager. The object of the visit was to gather data for the purported spiritual communications which were read to the audience at the Opera House on Sunday night. The colored gentleman received for his services the extravagant sum of 50 cents.

Quite a large number of people assembled at Grace Episcopal church yesterday afternoon to witness the marriage of Mr. F. L. Jones, of the United States signal service, to Miss Nellie C. Stanley, daughter of Mr. John Stanley of this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. S. Jones, brother of the groom. Mr. J. W. D. Stovell acted as usher and best man. Immediately after the ceremony the bride and groom were driven to the depot where they took the 4.10 p. m. train for Denver. After visiting various towns in the northern part of the state they will return to this city and take up their permanent residence.

GUITEAU'S ATTEMPT.

He is Found in His Cell With A Knife.

And Makes A Desperate Attempt on the Guard's Life.

He is Excited by News of the President's Condition.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—This morning at 4:30 while Mr. W. C. McGill, one of the guards at the jail, was passing through the corridor, something in the appearance of Guiteau's cell attracted his attention. Entering the cell he found the assassin in possession of a knife. How he obtained it is a mystery. When he demanded the knife Guiteau refused to surrender it. Mr. McGill drew a pistol and then an exciting tussel ensued, Guiteau making every exertion to get the pistol from the guard. He succeeded after a struggle but McGill after most strenuous exertion regained possession of it. In the scuffle that followed the pistol was discharged and the report brought other guards to the assistance of McGill and Guiteau was finally disarmed. He had succeeded, however, in cutting McGill's clothing pretty badly and came very near inflicting a dangerous wound. Guiteau pretended to be crazy and complained that his pistol had been taken from him. All the facts indicate that Guiteau was probably meditating escape and he had formed some desperate plan. His assumption of insanity is believed to be a dodge as he has acted as if perfectly sane all along.

The news in the jail of the president's critical condition and the strengthening of the jail guard yesterday, excited Guiteau, causing him to pace his cell and ask anxiously for the president. When the story reached the jail that the president was dying Guiteau climbed up the window and otherwise seemed excited. The guard, W. C. McGill, watched him closely, fearing he would attempt suicide, and upon opening the cell and seeing something in his hands and fearing it was a knife, said: "What are you doing with that knife?" Guiteau looked up excitedly and said: "So help me God, I have no knife." McGill insisted he had, when Guiteau furiously sprang at his throat. McGill drew back and the knife entered his coat collar, cutting off the upper button and made a clean stroke to the left shoulder. The guard cocked a revolver when Guiteau dropped his knife and grasped the pistol, crying for help, and saying he was being shot. The pistol accidentally discharged and the guards entering disarmed Guiteau who says he was acting in self-defense. Babe Bonford, who formerly occupied the cell, had probably concealed the knife there which Guiteau found. It is a cheese or criminal substitute for a jack knife, razor or dagger. The blade is two or three inches long and half an inch broad. When the guard remarked he thought the pistol shot had settled the dog, Guiteau, who was pleased at the escape, said: "My dear sir, that is too important a subject for joking. A life is valuable."

McGill thinks that Guiteau supposed the president was dead and was trying thus to prove his insanity. Guiteau could have had nothing against McGill who is a pleasant man. He had no possible chance of escape. No body about the jail will talk at present. It will be thoroughly investigated how Guiteau got the knife. Twenty men and three commissioned officers now guard the jail. The prisoner is vigilantly watched.

DENVER.

A Conscientious Committee—A Public Meeting Called to Discuss the Capital Question.

DENVER, August 17.—The executive committee which was recently appointed by the board of trade to agitate the capital question in favor of Denver to-day adopted resolutions resigning their positions, assigning as a reason therefor that the erroneous impression has gone forth that large sums of money were to be used to secure the capital for Denver at the coming election, and that they do not understand there is such intention or disposition on the part of the citizens of Denver, and they believe that a money campaign for such a purpose would be exceedingly unwise, unfair, and improper. They recommend that the board of trade call a public meeting to discuss the question and select a judicious committee to circulate such information as to advantages enjoyed by Denver as a place where the capital should be located permanently as will enable the electors to vote intelligently on the question. In accordance with the above recommendation the board of trade has called a meeting of the citizens to be held at the district court room Friday next.

BORDER DIFFICULTIES.

Mexicans Murder a Party of American Avengers Forming to Cross the Border. Serious Complication Feared.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 17.—A Tombstone, A. T., dispatch to the Epitaph contains the following particulars of the border troubles. A party consisting of Wm. Lang, Dick Gray, Jim Crane, Charles Snow, Thomas D. Clinton, Wm. Bayers and Harry Ernschaw camped last Friday night in Guadalupe Cañon about one hundred and ten miles east of Tombstone and very near to the Mexican line. Early Saturday morning the party was attacked by Mexicans and Lang, Gray, Crane, Snow and Clinton were killed. Bayers escaped with a wound in the abdomen while Ernschaw ran away amidst a shower of bullets.

It is estimated that the Mexican party numbered twenty-five to thirty men. The condition of the camp indicated that the attack was made just as the murdered men were getting

up. One had evidently been killed while lying down. Crane was a fugitive from justice and an outlaw, and six bullets struck him. Lang was a man about twenty-two years of age, and had been in that section of the country with cattle about three months ago, and came to Arizona from Kansas five months ago. He and his father are men of large capital, and have extended experience in the stock business. The son was bringing some cattle for the Tombstone market when killed. The immediate cause of the killing was as follows:

A party of rustlers as they are called went into Mexico and stole cattle. They were followed by the Mexicans who got so close on them that they were obliged to abandon the stock. This was done in the vicinity of the late murder. The Mexicans took the stock and started back home, at the same time packing such cattle and horses as they chanced to meet. The stock was missed and a party of sixteen Americans started in pursuit, overtook the Mexicans and had a fight with them, and retook the stock. This occurred during the latter part of July. It is probable that the recent rustlers were some of the same party defeated last month.

Great excitement prevailed in the vicinity of Tombstone. A large party has been raised to avenge the murders. The Clinton boys, whose father was murdered, have raised a body of men altogether numbering over 200 as desperate a gang as could be imagined. They will carry war into Mexico. Great apprehension is felt for the Americans as it is more than likely to be a war of retaliation. We are hourly expecting a collision. The Mexican troops are in force on the line and will repel the invaders. Governor Fremont being absent there is no head to the American forces and lawlessness seems to be the order of the day. Serious international complications will arise unless immediate steps are taken to put a stop to the movement.

A Train Delayed.

DURANGO, August 17.—The train to Durango is delayed by five miles of washout near Chama.

Struck by Lightning.

DENVER, August 17.—A man named Douglas employed at Noah Cairn's sheep ranch near Box Elder was found this morning near the ranch. It is supposed he was struck by lightning last night. The hair on the back of his head was singed off and he was cut in several places.

Indians Kill Two Men.

ANCONITO, COLO., August 17.—Three herders were attacked by Indians in a pass near Amargo last night. Two were killed and the others escaped. The bodies of the two murdered men were found this morning.

Exchange in the East.

NEW YORK, August 17.—The Public statement of exchange for the second week in August shows similar shrinkage in business as last year during the same period. Exchanges have not been so small at any other time since September as they were last week. Meanwhile Baltimore is the only considerable city which does not show an increase of changes greater than the average advance in prices. The following are the gains for the week ending the 6th at San Francisco, and the 13th at other cities:

New York	13.3
Boston	29.7
Philadelphia	12.5
San Francisco	12.5
Chicago	19.1
St. Louis	20.7
Minneapolis	19.1
San Francisco	20.8
Pittsburgh	35.1
Louisville	29.6
New Orleans	32.8
San Francisco	20.8
Cleveland	22.5
Kansas City	67.1
Indianapolis	37.1
St. Paul	19.1
New Haven	19.1
Lowell	19.1
Worcester	19.1

The decrease at Baltimore was three-tenths of one per cent. Total exchanges for the week, \$885,396,473. Outside of New York the total was \$280,247,099 or 28 per cent. over the corresponding period last year.

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS.

Meeting at Cologne of Association for Reform of the Law of Nations.

LONDON, August 17.—The conference of the association for the reform and codification of the law of nations which convened at Cologne, Germany, yesterday, holds its sessions in the great hall of Hansa. The regular officers of the association are: Honorary president, Right Hon. Lord O'Hagan; president, Right Hon. Sir R. J. Phillimore, and vice presidents, from the United States, China, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, and Norway and Sweden. The vice presidents from the United States include Chief Justice Waite, of the supreme court, and Justice Field, Hon. John Jay, Hon. Carl Schurz, Hon. David Dudley Field, the late president of the association, Judge Charles A. Peabody and Gen. James Grant Orison. The subjects to be discussed at the conference are public international law, international commercial law and international maritime law and arbitration also arbitration and disarmament. Among the American delegates who have left to attend the conference are

From Friday's Daily.

Mr. Charles Cavender, of Leadville, was in the city yesterday.

A base ball club has been organized at South Pueblo and named after J. B. Orman.

A fine of \$100 is assessed on the beer garden would be a paying investment just at present.

Mr. H. D. Dumont of New York, an extensive owner of Colorado mining properties, is in the city.

Next season Crystal Park will be one of the many advertised attractions surrounding Colorado Springs.

A special train containing several of the railroad officials passed north about seven o'clock last evening.

Mr. J. H. Woodgate, formerly of this city, will shortly open a wholesale boot and shoe store in South Pueblo.

Messrs Smith & King have opened a confectionery store on South Tenth street, opposite the National hotel.

Hon. H. M. Teller, who has been in the city for several days, left for Silver Cliff on the morning express yesterday.

Mr. H. B. Book, of the firm of Lowry & Book, turned up all night again yesterday to the evident gratification of his many friends.

Miss Mary Demmy, of La Junta, Colorado, aged eight years, walked to the summit of Pike's Peak and back on last Monday and Tuesday.

The box sheet for the Widow Bedott performance at the Opera House on next Monday and Tuesday is now open at E. P. Howard & Co.'s.

Miss Laura Rossa, of Chicago, who has been glomming at the Manitou house, Manitou, for some time past, left for the east yesterday morning.

There will be an excursion from Leadville to Manitou next Sunday. It is the same one that was prevented from coming by the storm of last Sunday.

Special trains will be run from Manitou on both nights of the Widow Bedott performance for the convenience of those who wish to attend.

Mr. F. A. Weston, the architect, is now preparing plans for a handsome seven room house, to be erected on north Cascade avenue by Mr. A. Sutton.

Mr. Pebbles came in from his ranch located Big Springs yesterday. He reports that he has had some rain there, but not as much as has fallen here.

All of the drug stores have entirely abandoned the sale of liquor in any shape or form and understand that it is the intention of the proprietors to stop it for good.

Since the advent of the dog killer the 307 cases that were sent into the country for health, are now to be seen on their accustomed rounds throughout the city.

The walls of the north wing to the Dear institute are nearly ready for the shingles of the second story floor. Work is also progressing on the mansard roof on the south wing.

Mr. Tom Atchison, the contractor, has cut one mile and a quarter of Denver and a Grande truck to re-grade south of the city where he commences work on his Ute Pass road.

Should the weather prove agreeable tomorrow there will be a game of base ball between the freight and voucher departments of the auditor's office of the Denver & Rio Grande.

We understand that efforts are being made to secure excursion rates over the Denver & Rio Grande for the convenience of any who wish to attend the opening of the Tabernacle House, at Denver.

Several loads of water melons were yesterday brought into the city from the south part of the county and disposed of at low prices. Colorado melons are preferable to any that the eastern markets can produce.

As will be seen by the real estate transfers another column the sales for the past three months amount to over \$50,000.

Mayor France has a large force engaged in making the breaks in the main ditch, and the bridges washed away by the heavy storm last week. The Camp creek flume has also been replaced.

Mr. H. A. True, of this city, is building a tank at Las Vegas with a capacity of 100,000 gallons. The object of this tank is to supply the New Mexican trade with oil.

The Opera House company have erected a bill board on the Kiowa street wall between the North End market. Another one will be placed on the Opera House wall in the space between Kiowa street and Pike's Peak.

Shirley's Widow Bedott company will begin their season after the completion of their Colorado Springs engagement. After a short season they will reopen the season in New York early in September.

Mr. Moran, the painter of the famous picture "Mount of the Holy Cross," is in the city. He is about to go over the Denver and Colorado road and make sketches to illustrate an article for Harper's Magazine which he has written by Ernest Ingersoll.

Messrs. A. Sutton and Matt Kennedy left for Leadville last night to look after their interests in the Little Miami mine. A large pump was placed at work on the property yesterday for the first time. But little work has been done on the Miami for some time and development will now be resumed. The shaft on this property is now down to a depth of 400 feet.

Deeds conveying over \$12,000 worth of coal lands lying east of the city from the possession of Mr. Matt France, to that of Charles Wheeler, trustee, have been filed at the county clerk's office within the past two days. Mr. Wheeler is supposed to represent the Denver & New Orleans railroad in the purchase.

Dr. Fogg, a prominent dentist of Philadelphia, and Mr. Trimble of the same city, secretary and treasurer of the Pittsburgh, Buffalo and Western railway, who have spent the past month in viewing the beauties of Colorado together, return to the City of Brotherly Love to-day. They have "done" Denver, Leadville and Pueblo, but have devoted most of their time to Colorado Springs, Manitou and vicinity. They concede to Denver and Leadville the palm for bustle, activity and mud, and to Pueblo they give credit for heat and dust, but as a place to live in and enjoy life they choose Colorado Springs over any city in the west.

Colorado College Library. Notice is hereby given that the College Library is now furnished with two complete catalogues. First a catalogue of subjects written upon cards which are arranged in the same order as the books upon the shelves, viz: according to Dewey's system of subject classification, and second an author's catalogue, a book in which the names of authors are arranged alphabetically, each followed by the names of his works which are contained in the library. Both these catalogues are at the service of those who use the library.

As, notwithstanding the notice given in this paper on July 7th, many citizens who wish to draw books are still ignorant of the rules, library hour, etc., these are here rehearsed: The library is at present open every day, Sundays excepted, from 11 a. m. till noon. At the beginning of the coming term this hour may probably be changed and it may be necessary to limit the opening of the library to certain days of the week, but due notice of any such change will be given in the Gazette.

One book may be drawn at a time, to be retained one week and to be brought back to the library for renewal if future reading is desired. Any citizen of Colorado Springs may draw books free of charge but if a book be kept more than one week a fine of five cents per day is imposed.

PURPLE--PENDEGAST.

Judge Smythe's Opinion of the 1,000 Feet Foot Race.

Mr. Thomas Smythe, of Pueblo, one of the judges at the tournament, in conversation with a Chieftain reporter gave the following opinion of the 1,000 feet foot race, over which there has been so much controversy: Yesterday in conversation with Thomas S. Smythe, who acted as one of the judges at the late tournament, we were informed that the judges were not unanimous in their decision regarding the 1,000 feet foot race, which was first tried by win by jockeying. Mr. Moore, of Trinidad, another one of the judges, and Mr. Smythe held that the race was a perfectly fair one, and that Messrs. Purple, Dixon and Banks had won the respective prizes in that race in a fair manner, and were entitled to the money. Four other judges, however, decided that the race was not fairly run, and therefore should be declared off. Messrs. Moore and Smythe, however, handed in a minority report on the subject. Mr. Smythe says the race was as fair a one as was ever run anywhere, and that Pendegast beat himself by his contemptible trickery. This is the universal belief of everybody who saw the race and we are inclined to adopt it as the only correct one that has been advanced. If our state tournaments are to be controlled by professional foot-racers, it is about time they were done away with.

THE LUONA MINE.

Good Prospects Notwithstanding the Reports to the Contrary.

Mr. L. A. Walk, formerly a resident of this city and a man who has had no little experience in the Colorado mines, contributes the following letter to the Gothic City Miner in which he conveys the impression that the Luona mine is far from being the moneyless property that Carrigan, the mining expert, represents it to be: "As there appears to be a great effort made by some unknown parties to back-up the Luona mine, if you choose to give me room I will give my observation of the mine. First I will say, I have not one cent's interest, only as to the general welfare of our camp, in the Luona mine. I have been now nine years digging in the Elk mountains; have opened a number of averaged mines; have mined in other parts of Colorado since 1860; have seen nearly every good mine in the state, and now after more than a week's steady examination and prospecting the Luona property, I can say that I have never seen a mine that excels the Luona. I have traced and prospected the Luona vein proper for its whole length. I find in its 1,500 feet 27 distinct veins, running and being swallowed up by the great mother Luona vein. Many of these are good profit. I find that there is at the present workings of the Luona mine a huge body of mineral not surpassed by any ore body in Colorado. There is now a cross cut run in the vein that shows nearly all the rich silver ore for over twenty feet, and the end is not yet. Its depth is not known, but I think within 100 feet from the present workings there is more silver bullion than in any other place of ground of equal size in Colorado. Now we all know that all those back-capping lies either by Carrigan or any others are in the interest of a few outsiders, who want to steal Luona stock. We all know that Luona stock is held stiff at 60 cents, and that every spare dollar that the men have, that know anything of the mine, are putting it in stock at 60 cents, and miners are glad to work on the mine and takes their pay in stock at the same price, for they know that it soon will be worth double or triple what they now have to pay for it."

The Anti-Monopoly Conference.

URICA, August 18.—About fifty delegates were present at the opening of the anti-monopoly conference to-day. After a long session by E. E. Chittenden, General Alexander S. Devan was elected president. Very many vice-presidents were chosen. Horatio Seymour delivered an address in the evening.

REAL ESTATE BOOM.

The Sales Amount to Over \$50,000 for the Past Three Weeks.

Prices Rapidly Advancing and Prospects Good for the Future.

The real estate transfers reported below by M. L. DeCoursey, real estate agent, cover a period of three weeks, ending yesterday. They show a very active market at rising figures, and especially is this the case regarding lots in this city. The summary of sales as recorded with the county clerk, is as follows:

Sales of Colorado Springs property.....	\$23,333.00
Sales of Colorado City property.....	200.00
Sales of Manitou property.....	125.00
Sales of Monument property.....	22.50
Sales of country property.....	16,550.00
Total.....	\$50,230.50

In addition to the above, government patents covering 1,677 acres were placed on record. Following is the list of recorded deeds in detail, viz:

Colorado Springs company to Joseph Foss, lot 16, blk 205, add 2	\$ 175
Colorado Springs company to Edwin J. Eaton, lots 1 and 2, blk 83	2500
Colorado Springs company to E. P. Tenney, lot 1, blk 205, add 1	1500
Colorado Springs company to Louisa DeLonge, lot 3, blk 122	330
A. L. Lawton to Lucy F. Wheeler, lot 7, blk 1, Lawton's subdiv, blk 239, add 1	200
E. F. Whedon to Annie Oldroyd, s h of lot 14, blk 94	500
L. R. Allen and Celia A. Weltbre to Elsie C. Monk, s 1/2 of ne 1/4 of nw 1/4 of sw 1/4, sec 8, tp 14 r 66, s 5 acres	450
Wm. S. Jackson to Wm. L. King, lots 9 and 10, blk 41	1200
Samuel B. Westfield to Fanny F. Halliwell, n 1/2 of ne 1/4 of nw 1/4 of sw 1/4, sec 8, tp 14, r 66, s 5 acres	425
Sarah M. Conghlin to L. D. Coombs, and 1/2 interest in s 20 ft, lots 7 and 8, blk 72	537
Wm. R. James to Henry L. Benjamin, lot 2, blk 267, add 1	1000
L. D. Coombs to Alfred F. Carpenter, lots 17 and 18, blk 71	6,000
Joseph Foss to Henry Herbst, lot 1, blk 305, add 2	900
James W. Baldwin to Joseph Foss, lot 18, in subdiv, blks 259 and 260, add 1	500
Oscar H. Platt to Timothy F. Clifford, and h of lot 8, blk 278, add 1	450
C. F. Niece to Joseph Foss, lot 5, Humphreys & Sumner's subdiv, blk 256, add 1	135
Chas. Hallowell, trustee, to J. E. Dain, lot 20, Edgerton's subdiv, blk 244, add 1	325
Martina J. Douglas to Jacob W. Harding, lot 4, blk 94	1050
Warren F. Eastman to Frederic H. Sharpless, lot 1, Copley's subdiv, lots 9, 10 and 11, blk 102	1250
Alice J. Ward to Geo S. Smith, sr., n h of lot 7, blk 22, add 1	2500
E. T. Ensign and F. G. Rowe to Clarabel A. Rowe, lots 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, blk 1, Ensign's addition	950
Joel H. Wade to Mrs. Lenora J. Glenn, lot 4, blk 1, Young's subdiv, blks 280 and 282, add 1	310
G. S. Holmes to M. L. DeCoursey, s h of s h of lot 4, blk 203, add 1	275
Sarah J. Hildreth to Frank W. McNair, s h of blk 214, add 1	2,000
M. G. Smith to Chas. Hallowell, 100x100 ft, on sw cor blk 215, add 1	420
E. T. Ensign and F. G. Rowe to Lilla B. Ensign, lots 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13, blk 2, Ensign's addition	950
J. H. Woodgate to R. C. Lyon, s h of s h of lot 4, blk 23, add 1 (nominal)	1
Thomas W. Hull to Mary Sanders, lot 3, blk 114	2,100
Charles Walker to Sarah A. Hemenway, lots 17, 18, and 19, blk 270, add 1	2,350
Ellen S. Mellen, trustee, to Henry Thomas Wagner, lot 19, blk 81	2,000
Henry Linbach to Daniel L. Epier, lots 2 and 15, blk 6, town of Monument	32
Irvin R. Williams to Frank B. Snyder, w h of lot 20, blk 157, Colorado City	200
Samuel Bowman and wife to W. G. R. Talley, and h of ne 1/4 of se 1/4, and se 1/4 of ne 1/4, sec 19, tp 14, r 66, s 80 acres	1,000
Matt France to Chas. Wheeler, trustee, s h of nw 1/4, sec 24, tp 14, r 65, and se 1/4 of nw 1/4, sec 13, and s h of se 1/4, and nw 1/4 of se 1/4, sec 24, tp 14, r 65, 240 acres	500
F. H. Anstin to Fleming Neff, se 1/4 of nw 1/4, and sw 1/4 of se 1/4, sec 11, tp 13, r 66, s 80 acres	100
Matt France to Chas. Wheeler, se 1/4, sec 13, and se 1/4 of ne 1/4, sec 24, tp 14, r 65, 200 acres	2,600
A. C. Laddy to Wm. Logan, w 25 ft, blk 22, blk 1, Manitou	125
Matt France to Chas. Wheeler, trustee, w h of sec 19, tp 14, r 64, and sw 1/4 of ne 1/4, sec 24, tp 14, r 65, 350 acres	9,000
B. L. Crowell to Matt France, se 1/4 of ne 1/4, sec 24, tp 14, r 65, 40 acres	1,000
Fanny Sherman to Matt France, the undivided h of the se 1/4, sec 13, tp 14, r 65	500
Archib C. Fisk to Matt France, the undivided h of the se 1/4, sec 13, tp 14, r 65	500
Frank J. Whitney to the Denver & Rio Grande R. Co., right-of-way deed	350
John McDonald et al. to John Pring, the se 1/4 of the se 1/4, sec 35, tp 11 r 67, 40 acres	500
Henry H. Bean to James H. Laramour, the sw 1/4 of the se 1/4, sec 7; and the nw 1/4 of the ne 1/4 and the h of the nw 1/4 of sec 18, tp 13, r 70—160 acres	500
C. E. Wellesley and Chas. Stockbridge to the D. & R. G. R. Co., lot 22 in Stockbridge & Stephenson's addition	150

Nearly five million words were telegraphed last night by the Western Press Association.

A CHEEKY TRAMP.

Out Dat Watermelon.

Shortly before noon yesterday a tramp of rather shabby appearance presented himself at the residence of Mr. Bennett on North Tenth street and asked for something to eat. A gentleman who is not endowed with the best of health and the only man in the house at the time answered his call. As the tramp assumed a very arrogant and offensive manner for a man of his cloth his application for food was not complied with. The refusal seemed to aggravate him, and as he stepped from the door to take his departure he spied lying upon the porch a watermelon. Not thinking that he was watched he stooped down, picked it up and started off. He had advanced but a short distance when the gentleman who had been watching approached and commanded the tramp to give up the stolen food. The tramp, seeing that the gentleman was slowly and without strength sufficient to grapple with him, paid but little attention to what he said, and so much as remarked that he would cut that watermelon or die in the attempt.

The gentleman again ordered him to give up the melon in a more forcible tone and at the same time approached the tramp as if to lay violent hands on him. Seeing that he meant what he said, the tramp, seeing that the melon, pulled from his belt a ponderous knife and threatened to beat the occupant of the premises badly harm. As the gentleman was without a weapon and not much versed in this mode of warfare, he withdrew to a safe distance and sounded an alarm at which the villainous tramp took fright and fled toward the Monument bottom.

The case was at once reported to the police and had it not been for the delay occasioned by the getting out of the warrant, the scoundrel might have been captured. As it was he had abundance of time to make good his escape.

VICE PRESIDENT ARTHUR.

We all hope that President Garfield will get well, but his condition is now so serious that we must consider those questions which will arise in case of his death. On the gloomy days in the beginning of July, the succession of Vice President Arthur was frequently discussed in its various bearings. His undignified conduct in going into a fight against the administration at Albany just before the shooting of Garfield gave the country the gravest apprehensions of the result of his assuming the presidency. It was then generally feared that he would place himself in direct opposition to the policy of Garfield and thus introduce not only divisions in his party, but would inspire want of confidence in the country at large in the wisdom and patriotism of his administration. The extreme selfishness and want of high devotion to party and country shown by the Conkling party at Albany disgusted men of all parties, and the prospect of such a party acquiring control of the affairs of the nation was anything but reassuring. These fears were dispelled, however, by the almost certain prospects of Garfield's recovery. The delicate and sensible behavior of Arthur during these trying times has since caused a change in public sentiment regarding him. The prospect of his becoming president is no longer viewed with even apprehension. It is generally believed that Mr. Arthur would make no radical changes in the policy of Garfield. This opinion is held because Mr. Arthur has shown strong common sense, and any man with common sense would not, even if his own views were strongly opposed to the policy already inaugurated by the republican administration, undo or change what has been done.

The country decided last fall to have a republican administration of affairs for four years, because Mr. Garfield was to be at the head of it. Had Mr. Arthur been at the head of the ticket, it could not have been elected. Mr. Garfield has always been esteemed to be a man of wide and catholic views, and while a loyal republican, was in sympathy with the best political elements of both parties. This gave him the independent vote which gave the republican party its victory. The issues which his policy presented were endorsed by the republicans in congress. If Mr. Arthur were to change that policy which the nation elected him to carry out and which the republican senators endorsed as sound and wise, he would not only incur odium, but be guilty of bad faith. Mr. Arthur has shown such delicate honor that such a course cannot be deemed possible. He will acquiesce in the verdict of the people and carry out their will.

In the early days of July the influence of Mr. Conkling was considered supreme with Mr. Arthur, but later advices show that Mr. Arthur had more influence with Mr. Conkling than the latter had over the former. While Mr. Arthur would prove a loyal friend, he would not be a fool. He would consider the responsibility of his position, rather than friendly influences. But even if Mr. Arthur were no more than a tool of Mr. Conkling, we doubt if the latter would use him at the present time either to recover his political prestige or revenge his political injuries. If the worst should happen and Mr. Arthur were to become president, we do not believe it would cause any crisis. The country would be bowed down with grief at the death of its honored and beloved president, but it would feel that its affairs would be perfectly safe in the hands of Mr. Arthur.

The unpleasant notoriety which Miss Haseltine, of St. Louis has should be a warning to American girls who aspire to be professional beauties. The mother of the young lady has done all she could to inspire this vicious taste by securing the publication in newspapers of articles praising her beauty. The result is to make the young lady a mark for gossip which is more or less founded on fact.

Our dispatches give an account of a very peaceable settlement of the vexed Ponca question. The fair offer of the government to buy the land was generously met by the Sioux, who offered to give land enough to the

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Poncas. This conference showed a just spirit on the part of the government which was properly met by the Indians. It was inaugurated a just, fixed policy toward the Indians there will be fewer wars and outrages.

The Denver Republican says that the resolutions adopted by the executive committee closes "the money campaign so hastily and thoughtlessly entered upon." This was a wise conclusion. We trust the resolutions are not a blind. The meeting at which this executive committee was appointed openly talked of buying the election by controlling the floating vote. The news created no little indignation and the executive committee was compelled because of it to resign. Possibly a still hunt will now be pursued, but probably not. It is difficult for a party which begins a hunt with a brass band to end it in this way.

Denver should give up not only the money idea but the gratitude argument on the capital question. The Denver Times first held that all sections of the state should support Denver because of what Denver had done for them. But this was not well received. The idea prevails that all sections of the state have been contributing to Denver's prosperity.

The Leadville Chronicle in a leading article opposes Denver for the capital on the ground that it is not in the center of the state and that it therefore cannot retain it for many years. It considers the selection of Denver would be only a temporary settlement of the question. Colorado Springs is the nearest to the center and its selection would obviate this difficulty.

Secretary Windom estimates that the interest bearing part of the public debt will be reduced over \$90,000,000 between the first of last March and the first of next October. This, with the reduction of the five and six per cent, will make our interest account \$15,000,000 less per annum than it was when Secretary Windom took charge of the treasury.

The war of races seems to have been transferred from this country to Europe. Reports are constantly received of riots between the Jews and Gentiles of Austria and Germany, and in many instances Jewish towns have been burned and the inhabitants killed.

65,944 persons have thus far subscribed to the one cent subscription started by the Cincinnati Commercial to pay the fine of an old soldier who knocked a man down for saying he was glad the president was shot.

Denver should have the credit of two things. It has attempted to make an honest assessment and proposes to give up the idea of using money to corruptly carry the capital election.

The border difficulties in Arizona should be settled at once. Our relations with Mexico are too important to be disturbed by lawlessness on the frontier.

Are there two Hartmanns? One is said to have been interviewed in Chicago while another prepares to take the oath of allegiance.

Senator Edmunds declines to make any speeches this summer.

Hartmann proposes becoming a citizen of the United States.

Spotted Tail has a worthy successor in White Thunder.

The Leadville Herald gives the following sensible view regarding any action which Mr. Arthur might take in respect to Robertson in case he should be elected president:

Another thing must be taken into consideration. The senate has placed itself on record in support of Garfield, and it is crediting them with a very small amount of ordinary intelligence to suppose that they would immediately swing around and become subservient to any schemes that might be contemplated by Mr. Arthur or Conkling to the undoing of all previous work done by them. The first attempt made to remove Mr. Robertson, would arouse a storm of indignation all over the country, and the president would discover himself to do not only without a friend in the senate, but without any support in the country. Whatever may be the private opinions in regard to either Arthur and Conkling, no one has been hardy enough even to intimate that either of these gentlemen are fools.

Klotes.

Sold Muldoon. When a Muldoon subscriber comes to our office and "kicks" about the exorbitant charges of the Denver and Rio Grande we cite him to the fact that every dollar the Little D. & R. G. takes as well as the millions they borrow are utilized in developing the hidden resources of our state. Try to impress upon his giant intellect the vast difference between eight cent wagon and two cent railroad freight, and expatiate at length upon the solid comfort of unlimited dead head passes. The D. & R. G. and the Muldoon are in the same canoe—both charge all the community will stand. The former squander their net earnings in "extraneous" and the Muldoon—well all our surplus cash, not invested in vice, dissipation and beer, goes towards supplying a large scope of country with knowledge—we spread out a heap of knowledge in this San Juan country; and spread it thick.

A Reporter's Labor.

Leadville Chronicle. Judge Tongue said a good thing the other day. In alluding to the extension of the labors of the newspaper reporter, and to the flood of light which is now constantly shed on the private life of every man who occupies a place in the public eye, he asked: "If a biography of Henry Clay or Daniel Webster were now published with all the details of their private life, such as we have now of most public men, which of you could let your wife or daughter read it?" It is too true. Even a generation since, public men permitted themselves frolics which men of the present station to-day would not risk for fear of the ubiquitous reporter. Men's lives are growing cleaner than they used to be. We live in a light which was unknown to past generations, and in which nothing can be hid.

English's Subscription.

Denver Tribune. "I understand there is a movement on foot to present the president with a cask of rare old Port wine. Put me down on the subscription list for the baughole."—W. H. English.

His Resources.

Denver News. The president's large bank account of physical strength, partly inherited and partly the result of right living, encourages his physicians to hope for the best.

Let Him Escape.

Denver Republican. It might have been a good thing if Guitau had escaped from Washington. John Wilkes Booth did. Guitau's corpse would be a most gratifying object to the American public.

BUSINESS LOCALS

137 Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week ten cents per line for each insertion.

The laws of Colorado require every incorporated company to have a transfer book and a stock ledger of certain prescribed form. (See section 32 of chapter 19, general statutes.) We have printed and copyrighted convenient forms for the use of stock companies, which comply with all the requirements of the law. These forms are known as,

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W. B. BROWN.

Castoria - 35doses

THE APACHES.

Advices from New Mexico Report them Still Plundering.

The People Called to Arms and the Soldiers Tired Out.

The Indian Office has a Word to Say.

LAS VEGAS, N. M., August 13.—The Evening Optic has the following concerning the Apaches: "McCarthy, New Mexico, August 12, 4 p. m.—Couriers have just arrived here from Las Vegas, forty miles from here, with the intelligence that they and Lieutenant Guilfoyle arrived there last night. They found two men dead and their women carried off captives. Lieutenant Guilfoyle has had two fights with the Indians recently, and has captured considerable stock, besides routing them. Troops are now in the field, and have been kept traveling day and night, and are very much worn out and fatigued. It is very evident that reinforcements and fresh troops are needed. Francisco Doran, of Cumbeo, is here with a large party of Mexicans, but without arms, and asks the government to furnish him with arms and ammunition, that he may commence operations against the Indians at once. The hostilities are between Las Vegas and the Datil mountains. Troops are being sent from Monica and Avera to intercept them. It is thought that Taylor mountain is an objective point for the savages. If they go that far north, the probabilities are that they will never be able to return to the Mexican border."

DENVER, August 13.—A special from Santa Fe says: Advices from below are that the situation is more serious than ever before, as regards the outbreaks of the Mesquero Apaches. The Indians are raiding the country in small bands, and it is utterly impossible for the troops to come up with them. Reports of murders and depredations committed by them upon isolated communities come in every day, and there is no telling the damage they have done, or the number of lives lost since they have been in the field. The supply of troops is utterly unequal to the emergency. General Hatch is in the field notifying the people to arm, and informing them of the movements of the Indians as far as known. He has received a dispatch from F. W. Smith, superintendent of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad, stating that three men and four boys were murdered at or near El Llito, three days ago. Similar announcements are coming in all the time. Two prospectors were killed by the Indians in Florida mountains, and a number near Guadalupe mountains. The miners keep in camp for fear of the Indians. There is the greatest apprehension, all over the country, and unless more troops are ordered to the district, there is no immediate prospect for bettering the outlook.

The New Mexican special from Albuquerque says: "The volunteers from this city have returned home being relieved by troops from Fort Wingate, who are posted at McCarthy's and other stations on the line of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad where the hostilities are likely to cross. When the volunteers left Lieutenant Guilfoyle and Wright were at La Savello, forty miles from McCarthy's, and Captain Parker was at Alamosa. Lieutenant Thomas had a brush with the hostiles and captured some stock. Captain M. Carthur was at McCarthy's. The Indians were expected to attempt to cross at Cubero to-day. Major Ingalls and Captain Schaeffer, with their command of volunteers and others from El Rito and Laguna, are co-operating with the troops, and it is hoped they will be able to surround and capture the hostiles. The soldiers have traveled night and day, and the men and horses are worn out."

THE INDIAN OFFICE EXPLAINS.

NEW YORK, August 13.—The Herald's Washington special says: The Indian office has received a statement from an agent of the Mesquero Apaches at Fort Stanton to the effect that the Indians who have been on the warpath in New Mexico are a party sent out to Mexico some time ago to bring in their friends who have been with Victorio. These, while on their return and accompanied by a number of Victorio's people, were twice attacked by military forces and Indian scouts and quite a number of them were killed and the remainder despairing of being able to reach the agency fled to the mountains and took to the warpath as the only course which seemed open to them. The agent is an officer of the army and is supposed to have reliable information. The returning party when attacked were supposed to be on the warpath and they had nearly reached the reservation when the attack was renewed.

From Sunday's Daily.

HOME ART.

A Visit to the Studio of Mr. Harvey Young. A representative of the GAZETTE took occasion yesterday to visit the studio of Mr. Harvey Young in Union block. Mr. Young was found seated at his easel engaged in painting a character sketch of Pueblo Indian life while surrounding him on all sides were finished and unfinished pictures of Mexican and Indian scenes. Mr. Young has but recently returned from New Mexico where he spent a month or more sketching. While there he gave his attention more especially to the study of figures and scenes that have never heretofore demanded the recognition of either American or foreign artists. In the past Mr. Young has given his time almost exclusively to landscape painting and his venture on figures is one that is bound to succeed, judging from the excellent work that is now on exhibition in his studio. The first picture

brought to the attention of the reporter was that of a Mexican court scene in the ancient city of Santa Fe. It represented the rear end of an adobe dwelling, with a characteristic Mexican porch protruding under which is gathered a group of Mexican women engaged in rolling and baking their favorite tortillas. The scene is one that will leave a startling impression on one and all and it is an exact picture of every day life as seen by the traveler in New Mexico. The next picture shown was a familiar noonday scene in a Pueblo San Juan. In the foreground a group of burros stood in various attitudes, some eating and others apparently stooping while near them were gathered several small Indian children wrapped in divers colored blankets. In the background was the squalid adobe home and far in the distance the snow-capped peak of the Sangre de Cristo range. This is one of the most attractive paintings of the whole collection, and it is bound to command the attention of the critics when placed upon exhibition in the galleries of Boston and New York. Among others worthy of notice is a landscape scene on one of the tributary creeks of the Rio Grande river. Sierra Blanca rears its hoary head in the back ground while in the foreground is the dense foliage of the creek bottom, and more prominent than all a prairie scene drawn by a team of fagged out horses.

Mr. Young is now working on a picture which represents the entrance to an *cueva* in the city of Taos.

CHRONIC GRUMBLERS.

The Denver Tabors Claim that Unjustice was Done them at the Tournament.

Yesterday's Denver Republican contained the following communication from the members of the Tabors Hose company, of that city, in which it would appear that they had not been fairly dealt with here. They seem to labor under the impression that they were only awarded one prize when they fairly won three:

In the plug contest of the Colorado Springs tournament, we, the members of the Tabors hose team, claimed water through the butt in 33 1/2 seconds, but, unfortunately, the nozzle was blown off, for which we blame no one but ourselves; if we had got the nozzle on the judge might have descended to give us 40 seconds. In the dry test the boys made tight couplings according to rule, and the time given by the timekeepers was as follows: George Duggan, 35 1/2 seconds; B. F. Crowell, 36 1/2 seconds; C. E. Wyman, 37 1/2 seconds. Mr. Duggan had the correct time, as he caught it when the nozzle was screwed up; Mr. Crowell took the time when the nozzle was handed to the judge, and Mr. Wyman had to walk around the crowd before he took time. They announced the time as 36 1/2 seconds, which, had justice been done the team, should have been 35 1/2 seconds. The time given the Humphreys, who took the first prize, according to the time, was 35 1/2, 36 1/2, and 37 seconds. The average should have been 36 1/2 seconds, but was given at 38 1/2 seconds, without their pipe being screwed up. This was by Judge Walker, of Colorado Springs, but was not heeded by the majority of the judges, and the time was given as above.

The boys handed in a protest to the judges, which was acted upon the following evening until 12 o'clock, without deciding whether a catch coupling was correct or whether it should be a tight coupling. It was then referred to Captain J. T. Smith, who decided that a catch coupling was sufficient.

In the 1,000 feet race all the members started at the word "go," Mr. Purple coming in ahead, Mr. Dixon second and Austin Banks third. C. M. Pendegast, of Hooks 2, was outscored and did not come through, consequently the race was declared off.

In the straightaway race the Denver Tabors made 23 1/2 seconds, which was not beaten by any hose team until Wyman's favorites ran. The time of the timekeepers was as follows: 23 1/2 seconds, which averages 23 1/2 seconds, but was allowed 23 1/2 seconds, which gave them second money.

The boys were well treated by the Colorado Springs department, and they also tender the thanks of the team to the members of Hooks 2 for the courtesies extended them on their return to Denver.

CHARLES C. KRUSE, Captain, DAVIDSON, AUSTIN BANKS, JAMES THOMSON, HARRY HODGES, WILLIAM CAMPBELL, W. J. HAWKSWORTH, JOSEPH TAYLOR, H. DUGGAN, WILLIAM CHOWLEY, FRED LINDQUIST, Tabors Hose Team.

Resolutions of Respect.

Mr. Daniel Stevens, a respected and well known citizen of Manitou, died on the afternoon of August 11th. He was a member in good standing of the El Paso Lodge of Masons, also of the W. A. Bell hook and ladder company of Manitou. His funeral will take place from St. Andrew's chapel, Manitou, this morning at 10 o'clock. Below we print the resolutions adopted by the hook and ladder company, at a meeting held on Thursday evening:

At a special meeting of the W. A. Bell hook and ladder company, held on the evening of August 11, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst our past foreman, Daniel Stevens; and, WHEREAS, The intimate relations long held by our deceased member with the members of this company, render it proper that we should place on record our appreciation of his services as a foreman, and his merits as a man; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the W. A. Bell Hook and Ladder company, that in the death of Daniel Stevens, this company loses a brother who was always active in its work as a fireman, ever ready to succor the needy and distressed of the organization, prompt to advance the interests of the company, devoted to its welfare and prosperity; one who was wise in council and fearless in action, an honest and upright man, whose virtues endear him not only to the members of the company, but also to all his fellow citizens.

Resolved, That the company tenders its heartfelt sympathy to the widow and family of the deceased brother in this their sad affliction.

Resolved, That the members of this company will attend the body of our deceased brother to the grave in a body to pay the last respects to his remains.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the records of the company, and that a copy of them be sent to the family of the deceased brother. J. L. RAND, Foreman, ALFRED E. DAVIS, Secretary.

OUT WEST.

Haverly's Original Mastodon minstrels will be in Colorado next week.

According to Sidney DeKay's report the Hibernia mine at Leadville is \$10,000 in debt and nothing in sight worth extracting.

The Robinson consolidated mining company has declared dividend No. 5 of \$50,000, payable August 15th.

The shaft of the Harper lode at Central was filled up with sand by the freshet of last Tuesday.

The Times suggests a grand excursion to Denver from all parts of the state to take place in September. This looks like a move on the capital question.

Messrs. Gage & Walker will open the St. James hotel, formerly the Wentworth, at Denver on September 15th.

The Nellie Boyd Dramatic company are playing to good houses in the northern part of the state.

It appears that the citizens of Black Hawk and Central are very indignant at the irregularities of the mails.

Gilpin county's assessment fools up \$1,000, 610 this year, it being \$20,000 higher than that of last year.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road will furnish free transportation to and from the Kansas state fair at Topeka to all members of the Colorado National guard in uniform.

Judging from the weather Henry Feldwisch of the Republican or a Boston excursion must be hovering in the vicinity.

Mr. A. D. Craigie is again in the city after an absence of several weeks at the east. He expects to open his store at Pueblo very soon.

Miss Edie Ellister, the leading lady of the Hazel Kirke company, created sad havoc among the hearts of the young men at Denver.

One of the features of an East side social last evening was the singing of Mr. Kiltner. C. Smithfield is making quite an impression among our society people of late.

The new uniforms worn by the J. M. Sigfus Hose company during the tournament attracted much attention and were pronounced by many to be the neatest seen on the track.

Chief Engineer Pixley and two members from each of the companies composing the Colorado Springs department attended the funeral of Mr. Daniel Stevens at Manitou yesterday.

As agents of the Allan Line of Royal mail steamships we are requested to announce that the steamship Peruvian of that company will sail from Boston on Thursday, September 1st, at 2:30 p. m.

Yesterday's Denver Republican contained a piteous appeal from the Denver Tabors for justice. Just Denver for the world if they had taken home every prize offered at the tournament they would not have been satisfied.

Mr. H. L. Parker, principal of the public schools of this city for the past five years, will form a class for tuition in the common and higher English branches, to commence September 5th. Only a limited number of scholars will be taken, and for further particulars, address H. L. Parker, GAZETTE office.

The "Kenney Restaurant," under the management of J. E. Mills, assisted by Mr. Chas. Pattani, whose reputation as a first-class cook is well established in this city, will be opened on Monday, August 15th, on the "European plan." Ordered meals will be served at all hours. Regular meals will be served as heretofore.

Mr. J. P. McMillan, of this city, is authority for the statement that a Denver commercial tourist, while traveling in a stage coach in southern Colorado, deliberately took his revolver from his pocket and locked it up in his satchel in order to save it from being stolen by road agents should they attack the coach.

Fishing at Sea.

St. James' Gazette, July 23. Fishing at sea seems to be carried on by natives under rather depressing circumstances. No local industry, says Mr. West in his recent consular trade report, is ever likely to spring up at Suez beyond that of boat-building for the immediate requirements of the natives themselves; even the skill and perseverance required by fishermen are not to be found in the character of the native. He would fish if he wanted fish to eat and could get it without going far for it. But as soon as he has to convert the produce of his labor into money, the government levies a duty on it; and the levying a duty on anything in the possession of a native means duty and all the petty annoyances he can be and is subjected to by every official the levying of such duty brings him into contact with; hence it is not worth his while to fish, as the produce of his labor is of so perishable a nature that it is often valueless before he can offer it for sale in the open market; and he therefore lands it over to a Greek or Maltese, with whom the official will be less exacting, but who also takes the lion's share of the price he sells it for; the result being that the native is driven out of the market, and as he is incapable of making, or even mending, a net, Greeks, Italians and Maltese, are in reality the only people who earn a livelihood by fishing. The native boatmen are, moreover, subjected to a tax on all their boats, according to size; but Europeans and European companies post a large cargo-barge, barges and steam-launches, on which no tax whatever is levied nor are the Greek or Maltese coasting or fishing snatches made to pay any tax. Hence the native ever lingers under a disadvantage; but that is the rule of the land.

Two Pictures of General Patterson.

Philadelphia Ledger.

Two pictures of the fine old figure, linger pleasantly in the memory. A year ago in June General Patterson was, for the last time, a member of the board of visitors at West Point. For many years he had not seen the place—and as he sat in the library during the examinations, and each cadet in turn was ordered to "face General Patterson, sir," all this rapidly and detail, and familiarity with mathematical and past warfare seemed a wonderful thing to him. On the platform for the graduating ceremonies were grouped General Sherman and Schofield, General Miles, the Indian agent, General Wilson, the

cavalry man, whose command captured Jeff Davis, and this veteran of the "Last War" and of three wars. It was almost a military encyclopedia. General Patterson looked as if made of granite; but he felt himself as feeble that which as the veteran general there he was expected to say, he had written down and handed to another speaker. But in rising to explain this, and to ask the indulgence of his young hearers, he dropped forty years at a bound, and dashed, for these budding lieutenants, into a brilliant and graphic description of the Mexican campaign. It was so far a voice from the past, and from a memory that went back to the defenses of Philadelphia, in 1812, that General Sherman, following in speech, seemed like a boy beside him.

Another, and the last. In May weather of this year two riders in the park passed by a currier drawn up besides one of the blossoming ravines. It was Gen. Patterson's carriage, but the general was not in it. He was down the little slope picking "Quaker ladies" on the sunny hillside. This at eighty-nine, when most men are dulled and indifferent to the beauties of the outward world, especially such humble little flowers as these were. It was a touch of the boy in him, filling his hands with the delicate little blossoms. Across the long vista of business and battles, and all the details of life and society and events that his eyes had seen, he was still keen to enjoy and intent to pursue this delicate conquest of nature's "spring beauties."

MARRIED.

DOW—McMORRIS—August 10th, at the home of the bride, Rev. H. C. Crane officiating, Mr. Herman F. Dow and Miss Mary McMORRIS, daughter of Judge McMORRIS.

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All of our cloth, linen and mohair suits one-half from regular price. All of our ready-made linen suits one-half from regular price. All of our ready-made walking jackets and coats one-third from regular price. All of our zephyr and Shetland wool shawls one-third from regular price. All of our fine dress goods one-fourth from regular price. Several lots of Ladies' Gents' and Children's hose one-third from regular price. Several lots of white plaques corded, figured and broad, one-fourth from regular price. Several lots of all wool, plain colored bunting, one-half from regular price. Several lots of black lace bunting one-half from regular price.

See the Following Extraordinary Inducements: A few more standard prints marked from 8 cents down to 5 cents. A few more standard percales marked from 12 1/2 and 15 cents down to 8 cents. A few more fancy dress goods marked from 25 and 30 cents down to 10 cents. A few more fancy dress goods marked from 30 and 35 cents down to 15 cents. A few more printed muslins, beautiful styles, marked from 25 cents down to 15 cents. A few more standard gingham, beautiful styles, marked from 15 cents down to 10 cents. A few more fancy dress buttons marked from 25 and 50 cents down to 10 and 20 cents. A few more beautiful Seersucker stripes marked from 20 cents down to 15 cents. A few more sun bonnets, aprons and childrens waists down one-half price. We mean to make the month of August a lively one and many, many bargains other than the enumerated will be offered during the month.

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The connection at Alamosa with stages forms an easy and direct route, open twelve months in every year, to Del Norte, Antelope Springs, Wagon Wheel Gap, Saguache, Gunnison City, Ouray, Lake City and all other principal points in the Gunnison and San Juan countries.

Stage connections at Canon City and Texas Creek constitute the only routes to Silver Cliff and Hoota.

Stages at El Moro for Trinidad, four miles distant.

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